

THE  
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER  
F. H. PRATT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"  
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.  
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WILLIAM C. WYLLIE, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

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Samuel Pierson,  
Practical Watchmaker,  
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(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE.)  
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WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted.

W. H. C. Folsom,  
DEALER IN  
Real Estate,  
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.  
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1861.Stannard & Setzer,  
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Sunrise House,  
SUNRISE CITY, MINNESOTA.  
N. F. Taylor Proprietor.THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendance.  
n 4-6 m

OLD newspapers for wrapping paper, for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

## Miscellaneous Department.

## THE DEATH OF COLONEL THOREAU.

From the Knickerbocker.

(CONTINUED.)

This discovery gave a new turn to the affair. If robbed, why, then there was either murder or a most strange coincidence between an accident and a crime. At any rate, there was now something to be traced up, and a prospect of arriving, by the discovery of the lost property, at some clue to that singular complication. A description of the missing articles was at once made out and sent to the police, who were requested to make earnest search in pawnbrokers' shops and other localities for them. The room at the colonel's address was searched, but ineffectually, and the honest negroes shed tears at thought that she was suspected of having robbed a master who had always treated her with kindness.

The police gained no clue to the lost articles. It became highly probable that the thief had melted up the valuable silver dress set. As for the sovereign, it might circulate unsuspected, and might possibly have gone through many hands without being remarked. For in so considerable a sea-port, foreign coins excite but little attention; and the only peculiarity of this sovereign was one so common that a dozen like it might be in circulation in the city at the same time. It was, namely, a coin of the last century, having upon one of its sides a device of St. George and the Dragon, whereas sovereigns of a later date bear a bust of the reigning sovereign. Instead, the old sovereigns are worth some cents more than the newer ones, and have consequently been nearly all called in or melted up. Yet they are not so scarce that the possession of one of these old coins could be called remarkable.

More than two weeks passed without a clue to the mystery; the matter was already dropped from the papers; and as neither Mrs. T. nor any one else had laid claim to the insurance, Willard was more than ever convinced that the deceased colonel was a rascal, when one day a new development really promised, or half promised, a denouement. The wife of the chief of police, settling a grocery bill, received in change for a bill an English sovereign. On handing the change to her husband in the evening, he at once perceived that this sovereign was of the identical coinage with that which had so mysteriously disappeared from the colonel's pocket. He immediately made inquiries of the owner of the grocery-store, and succeeded in tracing the coin to the possession of a small dealer near the water-side. This man stated that he received it some days ago, perhaps more, of a man whom he did not know, but who was dressed as a common seaman. He had purchased an article of clothing from the general assortment, had received his purchase and the required small change, and was gone—whether or not one knew. The dealer described his person, but the description was of little worth as a clue.

A few days thereafter, however, happening into this small dealer's shop, an individual was pointed out to the chief, quietly, as the one who had paid out the sovereign.

"I am sure?" asked he of the dealer.

"Yes, sir, I remember him very well."

The man was about going out. The official approached him, and placing his hand upon his shoulder, said: "Where did you stow the silver chess-men and money you stole at Colonel T.'s house?"

The man turned pale, trembled violently, and finally when he had partially recovered his self-possession, vehemently protested entire ignorance of that with which he was charged. He even denied all knowledge of the sovereign he was said to have paid out; but afterward admitted that part of the charges against him, alleging that in his fear at so unexpected an accusation he had been led to deny everything, and that his embarrassment was the result only of his utter innocence of the evil with which he was charged. He gave himself out to be a ship's carpenter out of employment; had been in the city but a few weeks, having travelled overland from New Orleans, where he found it difficult to procure employment; had lived at eating-houses, and slept at different places while in the city, having no regular stopping place; had no friends to vouch for his character, which he violently maintained to be

irreproachable, and begged with tears that he might be let go. Though the suspicions were slight, he was backed up; and it was determined to examine him thoroughly the next day. Pending which, I was curious enough to call and see him, in company with Willard, who wanted to talk to him. The prisoner's voice seemed strangely familiar to me, but I could not remember having ever seen him before. But being informed that I was a lawyer, he insisted upon my taking care of him to-morrow, as he termed it, and begged this so piteously, that, not believing him to have any concern with the Colonel's death, I consented. He assured me of his innocence of the slightest wrong, and repeated the story told to the chief.

The examination came on. The lodging-house keeper where George Gordon (the name of the prisoner) had slept deposed that he saw him to his room at or about eleven o'clock on the night in question, and that he came down from his room to breakfast about seven the next morning. The prisoner maintained that he had not quitted the room in the intervening period. The testimony of the landlady pointed to the hour of two as that when the robbery most likely took place. The District Attorney being called upon, was unable to prove even that the suspicious coin which had caused the prisoner's arrest, was the identical one owned by the colonel. Strangely enough Captain S., the witness whose testimony was most necessary to identify this coin, was missing. When inquiry was made for him, it appeared that he had suddenly left town, for New Orleans apparently, but even of this no reliable information could be obtained. When the District Attorney mentioned the unaccountable absence of Captain S., the prisoner's face brightened up, and he leaned over the dock and whispered to me: "They will have to clear me now. They can bring no proof against my alibi."

The lodging-house keeper was recalled. He was sure it was eleven o'clock, perhaps a little later, when the prisoner came in. He (the prisoner) had originally maintained that he was in bed by ten.

"Where were you before eleven?" the District Attorney asked. "It was quite possible that this robbery should be committed at an early hour of the evening."

"You need not answer this question if it will criminate you," said I to him by way of caution.

"Will I certainly be discharged if I can give a satisfactory account of myself for the earlier hours of the evening?" he asked me eagerly.

I said as matters looked then it was almost certain.

"Then," said he, with a sudden resolve, "I will tell you. I was at Mrs. Thoreau's house."

"At Mrs. Thoreau's the widow of the deceased?" said I, looking agast. The whole court was electrified at the announcement.

"If you will send for the lady she will doubtless bear witness to the fact."

Mrs. T. was immediately sent for. Meantime my client, in answer to interrogatories from the court, stated that he had been employed in the house of Mrs. T. to repair and polish some pieces of furniture; that the lady had learned something of his poverty, and had kindly given him good advice and means to supply his most pressing necessities, and that on that evening he had called there to get some money due him, and had remained until his return to his lodgings.

Mrs. T. was announced. She corroborated the story of the prisoner in every particular.

"One more question, Mrs. T.," said the District Attorney. "Have you never perchance, in the prisoner's presence, made any allusion to the circumstances and mode of life of your deceased husband?"

"Never, sir."

"Do you know that the prisoner was acquainted with Col. T., and familiar with his location and habits?"

"On the contrary, I know that he did not know Col. T., and I don't think he ever saw him."

turned suddenly upon the former, and asked: "What relation does George Gordon, the prisoner, bear to you, madam?"

The face of the witness flushed up for a moment, then grew ashy pale. She essayed to speak, but her lips moved without producing any sound. She grasped the table for support, then sank lifeless to the floor. The fainting woman was quickly borne into the fresh air. A physician was called. He ordered her to be conveyed to her home, and pronounced her to be attacked with paralysis. Her presence in court was therefore impossible.

"It was not certain, even, that the poor lady would survive the night thro," said the physician, hastening away after his patient.

"My mother! my poor mother! I have killed you!" cried out the prisoner, wringing his hands with anguish, and losing at last all self-control.

His mother? Here was a new complication.

The session of court was adjourned; the prisoner was remanded to his cell. We who had become interested in the case were more puzzled than ever. Was Mrs. Col. T. concerned in the crime that seemed to have been committed? She looked too honest to be caught else than an honest woman. Besides, had she not denied all claim to the estate of the deceased? And yet—

The first news I heard when I arose the following morning, was that my client, the prisoner, had made his escape the previous night, disguised in the garments of one of the jailer's assistants. We who had overpowered when he was locking him in for the night. The escape was not known for some hours after, and I may as well mention here that the poor fellow concealed himself on board a vessel just sailing for Caracas, and successfully evaded pursuit. He left a note for me, which was slipped under my office door during the night. In this he promised a full account of his share in the mysterious transactions as soon as possible, making at the same time the most solemn asseverations of his entire innocence of the supposed murder, and stating that he never knew Col. T., as such, or by any other name, having only on two occasions accidentally met him, one of these being on the evening of the rain. Hence I recollected his voice.

Mrs. Thoreau was the daughter of a Louisiana planter. She was educated at a Northern boarding-school. Being of a romantic temperament, at the age of seventeen, she fell in love with an individual who occupied in the institution in which she found a home, the post of instructor of rhetoric. This man was possessed of a showy figure and considerable personal grace, but at the same time entirely devoid of principle. Seeing the artless young girl's inattention, he pretended to return her affection. The result of the amour was a child, born a month before its mother was to leave her school for home. Her shame was known to but three persons—the seducer, who fled from the fruits of his crime, became apparent, and the two maiden ladies who owned and carried on the school. Alarmed at the consequences to their establishment should Emily's misfortune become known, they aided her in concealing her shame, and when she was safely delivered of a male child, provided a home for that in a distant farm house, where its origin would not be inquired into so long as the means for its support were forthcoming. The poor mother asked vainly for her infant. It was only upon her solemn promise never to seek for it in any manner, that the two maiden principals of the academy consented to preserve inviolate the secret of her shame.

When fully recovered, she returned to her Southern home. Here, after five years spent in quiet repentance and the exemplary performance of the real duties of life—for the young girl had studied through weakness, not for love of sin—she met Col. Thoreau. There was a mutual attraction. He saw in her quiet, grave but kindly demeanor and the conscientious rectitude of all her actions the embodied ideal of his soul. She found in the frank noble gentleman all those real qualities whose sham semblance had deceived her young heart into so fatal an error. Fancy her anguish when the colonel spoke his love, and asked her to return it. Her eyes brightened for a moment, but in the next appeared before her mind's eye her sin and

shame, and with tears and sobs she hurried unanswering from the presence of her lover.

Could she tell him all? Him who had loved her as a being all purity and innocence. And yet dared she wed herself to anyone, keeping to herself that dead secret which drove happiness away from her? What bitter struggles, what vain resolves, what tears and prayers were hers it were vain to attempt to tell. Suffice it that, submitting to her lover's persistent entreaties, she became his—

but without that frank confession of her single error which might have made her a happy woman, and would certainly have made her an honest one.

The marriage was a happy one. Emily—now Mrs. Col. T.—had been informed that the fruit of her error had disappeared—was probably dead. Her seducer was a wandering prodigal, living in a distant part of the country. Was she not safe? She thought so; and ventured to enjoy a few years of trust bliss. Her father died. Her mother was long since dead. Her husband was all to her, and she devoted herself to his happiness.

Who knows the abyss upon whose brink he stands! Emily's seducer, ever going down-hill on the broad road of vice, was mastered by necessities which must be supplied at all hazards. He applied by letter to his former victim, coolly stating his needs, and desiring relief at her hands. The wretched lady was forced to parley with the villain, and from her own means satisfy his demands, vainly hoping and entreating that she might be let in peace.

Vain hope it was! So good an opportunity was not to be given up. Again and again she submitted to his demands, enforced by threats of exposure. And when at last, rendered desperate by the growing antipathy of the villain, she refused to hold further communication with him, there came one day, directed to her husband, a package containing old letters and tokens, which proved but too clearly the guilt which the sender alleged.

At this time the unhappy pair were residing in our city, whither Mrs. T. had induced her husband to remove, in the vain hope of eluding the clutches of the villain who was torturing her. The colonel, who tenderly loved his wife, compromised with the quondam professor on such terms as were likely to insure his silence, then made separate provision for his wife, and thus they parted, both unhappy.

Anxious to secure from want the woman whom he still loved, the colonel had finally hit upon the expedient of insuring his life, determined while he lived to have her comfort looked after by securing her a sum after his death, to place her beyond necessities of any kind. He effected the insurance in good faith. But a month thereafter he was once more made unhappy by a threatening letter from the brute who had destroyed his peace. This affected him much. He wrote to the wretched, who shall be nameless here—and by dint of a considerable sum of money, gained from him a written obligation to leave America, never to return. But to complete the colonel's distress, the sum he had paid his persecutor was spent at the gambling-table, and the miscreant now refused to depart without an additional subsidy.

Meantime Emily's son had grown up to be a stout young man. He was apprenticed to a steam-boat builder on one of the Western rivers. His foster-mother died, and on her death-bed revealed to him the secret of his birth and the place of residence of his mother. Anxious by a desire to see her to whom he owed his life, he raked together his little means and at once proceeded to C—. He called upon Mrs. T., and on telling the poor lady his story, was received by her with a joy and love which he little expected. Both felt the necessity of preserving secret the bonds existing between them; and the poor mother never, even to her son, revealed those particulars of her life which he have but just glanced at. He thought her a widow, and little suspected that her husband lived in the same city with her.

Now, on his first coming to the city (he had actually come around by ship from New Orleans, instead of overland, as he asserted on his trial, he had fallen among thieves, and was robbed and nearly murdered by a part of his former shipmates. Col. T. coming by his as-

sailants, had dispersed them, and taken the poor lad home to dress his bruises, little suspecting the tragic connection of their fates.

"A few days thereafter," continued Capt. Snyder, who, I must admit, proved himself an acute and courageous man on this occasion, and who had brought all parts of this strange story together, "Jeremiah Randall, the professor before mentioned, made another demand upon Col. Thoreau. He was desperate. So was the poor colonel. He had seen a considerable part of his fortune slip into this miscreant's hands, to be wasted in all manner of low dissipation. He lived in abject terror of his fellow's indiscretions. Many a time must the poor hunted colonel have thought longingly of the gallows which was waiting for this 'professor,' and through all it seems certain that the good gentleman loved with his whole heart his unfortunate wife. If only he had the wisdom to own this love, to take her to his bosom, and to fly with her out of reach of this defamer! But it was not to be so.

"What I am about to relate," continued Captain Snyder, "I have literally choked out of the infernal rascal whom I caught so snugly in Poydras Street, New Orleans, and who is now lodged in the tightest cell in our prison. Blast him! I did not want to forestall the hangman, or my hand would have held him till his wind was gone!" And the captain showed a hand which I should not like to feel on my throat. "You must know, then, that my poor friend appointed a meeting for that fatal Thursday night, when he and the 'professor' were to have a final settlement. As the hour was a late one, he sent to the 'professor' the key of the house and a duplicate night-key, and at eleven Randall came up silently and found the colonel waiting for him. He says the colonel cursed him, which I can believe; and threatened his life, which is a cowardly lie; and that while they talked, suddenly there was a scuffle, in which he got Thoreau down. That then he (Randall) felt that blood was about to be spilled. He looked for a pistol and did not see one. He had only a stout piece of packing-twine in his pocket, and he owned to me, the infernal scoundrel!"

hissed Snyder in our horrified ears, "that he tied the colonel's feet as he held him down, then his arms, gagged him, and then laying him on the bed, deliberately cut his throat with his own razor! After which he took three hours of moonlight to arrange the room, whose general disposition he well knew, for he had received money there frequently, and then he went out bare-footed. But taking a last look at his victim, now lying upon the bed, his feet got inadvertently into the pool of blood, and hence the tracks, which ceased at the outside of the door, where he first discovered them. And the coward did not dare to return to the room after the door was once closed behind him to erase these fatal tracks."

"And the landress saw him putting on his shoes on the other side of the street as he came out of the street-door?" I queried.

"Exactly," said Snyder. "Poor Mrs. Thoreau, whom I have known and respected for a long time, called for me after the colonel's burial, and with many tears, told me not only her own sad story, but also her suspicions as to the author of her husband's death. She put me on the track to find him, and I scarce slept till I had him before a revolver, with part of a confession upon his cowardly lips. Thank the Devil! they hang people for murder in this State. If they didn't, I should have killed this brute myself."

And that was the solution of a mystery which had puzzled us all a good deal. Professor Jeremiah Randall was hanged. I saw him swing. I shall never go to see another man hanged. It is too horrible.

Poor Mrs. Thoreau lingered on for a few weeks, but her system, out of much mental distress, finally succumbed to paralysis, and died before Randall was hanged. Her ill-fated son I have never seen since. Three days ago I received a note inclosing a hundred dollars, and a few words saying: "Once you defended me when I had no friends. Many thanks." This brought the story to my mind which is told above.

Names and dates are somewhat altered, but for the rest, any lawyer of ten years' standing in our district will tell you of the remarkable murder of Colonel Thoreau.

## A SERMON

Delivered at Taylor Falls by Rev. A. M. Torbet, on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1861, the Occasion of the National Fast.

Text.—"Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, but doeth them not, he shall be likened unto a foolish man."—Matthew 23:18.

In these words we have a comprehensive description of the contrasted character and conduct of the pure and the sinful in national being. The righteous endeavor to avert threatened national dangers by carefully avoiding the occasions of them, while the sinful incur these dangers by needlessly courting them. One helps, by personal purity and sagacious forecast, to exalt the nation, the other plunges on, by sinfulness, to the speedy ruin of all our national rights and blessings.

With this brief exposition of our proverb, let us proceed to develop more minutely the principles it contains in application to our present National condition. It is evident that National sin is no uncommon evil, however much it may be overlooked by national men. It is a fluttering evil to which the multitudes will succumb, and think it need not be resisted. But the righteous feel otherwise, and deem resistance absolutely demanded, if for nothing else but for the national good.

A nation's path, as well as that of the individual, is encompassed by foes, filled with perils, and the warning of scriptures is as pertinent to it, as to any one man—"Walk circumspectly!"—scrutinize your conduct with care, foresee the evil and hide yourself. A pure and noble seaman is careful about his lead, his log book, and his look-out, these very important guarantees to safety amid shoals and quicksands. He runs close reefed in a gale, and has keen eye to every lurking ledge or lee-shore. Such a navigator is comparatively safe, while he who slumbers on his watch, or hoists all sail in a tempest, is sure to be wrecked. The strand of national life is strewn with the mutilated forms of governments which have perished in the whirlpools of vice, and of the murderous reefs of sin. Tides are not more apt to take fire, wax to take the impression of the seal, paper to take ink, than the national being to receive the impression of wickedness, and burn with the flame of lust. Hence, says Solomon, "When thou sittest to eat with a ruler, consider diligently what is before thee; and put a knife to thy throat, if thou be a man given to appetite." We must diligently consider the checks and balances of human and civil society, and our own weaknesses, and administer as severe a preventative to any unlawful indulgence as that of putting a knife to the throat of gluttony. This is a lesson which all should remember, whether pure or sinful, because it cannot be disregarded by any with impunity, and civil society has provided no extenuation for so glaring an offence.

The last national fast, excepting those of this year, was observed on the 1st Friday in August, 1849, and recommended by President Taylor because of the dread prevalence of the cholera. This is recommended, by President Lincoln, because of the presence of insurrection and civil war among us. War is a great national calamity; an evil for which there can be furnished no excuse. War, in any and all its forms, is an awful scourge, and though an overruling Providence may extract good out of it, yet it is only evil, and that continually. And hence we are called, in view of it, as a nation, by our Chief Magistrate, to humble ourselves by "Sanctifying a fast, calling a solemn assembly, gathering the elders, and all the inhabitants of the land into the houses of the Lord our God, and crying unto the Lord." And, as says Isaiah, the prophet, "Is not this the fast that God has chosen, to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

In his proclamation appointing this as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, the President earnestly recommends "to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep this day according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country." In explaining his reasons for this appointment, he says:—

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"When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for his mercy."

These are words of weighty and solemn import, and uttered on an occasion of more grave and awful moment than has ever transpired in the history of any people. As to the propriety and efficacy of such an observance, no man can have a doubt who accepts those two grand points of faith which the apostle Paul states: "He that cometh into God must believe that He is, and that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." The one of these, we are to believe just as much as the other—that God is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him, must not be any less confidently trusted that "that he is,"—that God hears and answers prayer, is as much a truth as that he exists; His Providence is as certain as His very being.

It is, besides, worthy of notice that all through the Old Testament history we read of similar observances, occurring in great moral emergencies, the frequent example of that nation which enjoyed a special divine direction, and whose polity and privileges more nearly resembled our own than any other on earth, proves to us that such appointments are both appropriate and serviceable. In the annals of every Christian people there are similar records, and the results that have followed all right observances of this kind at once encourage faith in God and rebuke that skeptical spirit which suggests the unbelieving inquiry, "What profit shall we have if we pray unto Him?" Was there no meaning in the fact that on the breaking out of the civil war in this country, last spring, the day of fasting and prayer so generally observed throughout the loyal States, was followed by that unanimous movement of all parties to sustain the Government, which was such a rebuke to the Rebellion, and such a surprise to ourselves? We may attribute this unanimous movement, on the human side of it, to the first gun fired upon Fort Sumter, but still we think there is room for the inquiry on the divine side of it—Were there no prayers heard in Heaven, and was there no interposition of divine power turning and guiding the hearts of the people, and even leading our enemies to blindness of mind and hardness of heart? There is not more philosophy in the heathen alms, "Whom the gods mean to destroy they first infirmate," than religion in the christian faith, that when Jehovah means to destroy he first leaves to himself.

The only hope of the nation is in God. Vain is the help of man in such an exigency as this. Human sufficiency, at best, and under the most favorable circumstances, is but a limited and feeble thing. We may in vain go, like Israel to Egypt for chariots, and horses, and men of war; we may accept the services of the most renowned military leaders of other nations, but unless we turn with penitence, confession, and earnest prayer to "the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, who faileth not, neither is weary, our sin, like Achan's, will find us out, and become our reproach. Our cause may, as we verily believe it is, be altogether just, the most righteous and exalted responsibility for which a nation ever resorted to arms, yet we ourselves may not be justified. May we not hope that it will be for the glory of God, and the good of mankind, that the wisest designs for which the rebellion was inaugurated shall be brought, like the counsel of Ahithophel, to confusion? But who of us could answer should God render a judgment that in His sight we as a nation are unfit to be the agents to execute His righteous will. If the hands of David were too bloody to build a temple for God, may not ours be unfit to build the more perfect social order of things for which we trust this shaking of the nation is but a preparation.

Every reflecting mind must be able to see reasons enough why our country should receive severe chastisement, even if it is not to be utterly cut off. It is not my purpose here to dwell upon or even enumerate our national sins. I would rather endeavor to induce, what is perhaps of more importance to us as individuals and a nation, a spirit of self-examination and a spirit of self-reformation. And if we are prepared to approach the mercy-seat and offer acceptable prayer for our country, I would rather that this should be no inconsiderable gathering, merely to go through a form of worship, or to listen to a discourse on the state of the country, that can have in it no promise of blessing—I would have it a day of deep and fervent humiliation before the God we have most shamefully and fearfully offended—a day in which repentance should take full possession of the national heart—an act of the most broad and unfeigned general humiliation and confession of our sins, and a desire hereafter to do right. We cannot come before God, to-day, as righteous persons claiming what is our due, but as guilty, and supplicating for mercy. And it can be of no use for us to do even this, unless we are resolved henceforth to forsake our sins, and "do justly and love mercy."

With such a spirit of true humility we may approach the Throne of Grace, in supplication that our country may be guided by the counsel of an ever-merciful God and blessed with his protection and favor; that the wicked purposes of such men as are traitors may be frustrated, and the authority of the constitution and laws of the land fully re-established—that those who have been led astray by the craft of wicked and designing men may see their error and return to a loyal obedience; and that our nation may come forth from this furnace of fire purified, and more perfectly fitted to secure the great ends of civil freedom and justice, and become the instrument for ad-

vancing the kingdom of Christ in its progress to a triumphant consummation, and we shall not fail to have our petition granted. Our sins have been great and aggravated; let us now humbly confess them and put them away. Our need of divine aid and grace is most pressing—let us turn to the Lord who will show mercy, and to our God who will abundantly pardon, and let sin be no more our reproach.

Let me now notice some things which we think indicate a more exalted and righteous spirit in the future of this struggle and of our national character and history.

A new spirit is evidently now diffusing itself among the people. In the political contests of the past, the South has always maintained one great advantage over her opponent. She has ever been frank and resolute in announcing and defending her principles, however obvious, however revolting they might be, while the North has almost always been in an equivocal position. She could not assent to the wicked schemes of the South, yet she has seldom had courage to combat them boldly and manfully; some compromise of a great principle, some yielding of the real question at issue has been but too characteristic of the people of the free State. The legitimate consequence has been that the South has generally possessed the advantage, and has finally triumphed—that which has been so undeniably and unfortunately true in our political contests, is now but too true when we appeal to the solemn and awful arbitration of the sword. But this condition of things is passing away. The South now announces to the world, in the plainest language, that she secedes from the Union that she may establish a government founded upon SLAVERY; that this is her only and great object. And if we mistake not, a spirit is now diffusing itself in the North that will as clearly and unmistakably contend for FREEDOM. The time is coming when she will decidedly to the world that her flag shall not float over a slave. This spirit does not in any means regard the crisis as past, but it has more fully learned what that crisis really is, and the people are everywhere rousing themselves to meet it with a determination, a self-sacrifice, and persistent effort, such as its magnitude demands. Men of all ranks and conditions, all creeds and parties, have in length discerned that indifference to this war is out of the question, and are seeing, as they have never before done, that the salvation of the country is the first and only civic duty to which they must now attend. Unanimously and suspiciously for peace are fast dying away, and war, war, not merely till the rebellion is ended, but till the cause of the war is blotted out, is fast becoming the unshaken determination of every heart, as it clearly is the unshakable necessity under which we are laid.

The Government, also, though not more than the people, has risen to a more exalted and more just conception of the work which it is appointed to do, and of the instrumentalities by which it is to be accomplished. That it has before this time last golden opportunities, which can never be regained, no man can doubt, but let us trust and most fervently pray that God will so counsel and direct it as to lose no more. The new discipline established in the army, the careful watch kept over all communications with the enemy, the vast accumulations of munitions and men, the arrest of domestic traitors, and the enforcement of the laws of war, with one exception, wherever the public interests require—all are evidences that the President and his advisers are here, at last, largely provoked to a deeper depth than ever before, the rebellion on which they must contend. Certainly neither the Government nor the people can overestimate its magnitude, or put forth too great efforts for its overthrow. No greater folly can be committed than to underestimate an enemy. What king, says Jesus, going to war against another king, sitteth not down first and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand men to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand? Of else, while he is yet a great way off, he sendeth an embassy and despatch conditions of peace. The wisdom and thoroughness of the present views of Government on these points, must soon be put to the closest possible tests. Let us pray that the Government will not be found wanting in any day of trial that may come upon our national honor and progress. But it is not in graver ideas of the rebellion, or in a calmer or more resolute purpose to overthrow it, that we alone recognize a more exalted spirit diffusing itself over the country. Within a few weeks past there has come upon us a more cheerful confidence in the resources we have at command, and what, perhaps, is still more important, a confidence in the Government to use them. The failure of confidence in the Government was a terrible blow to all confidence in leaders, and it has taken long to recover from it. Indeed its sad effect will not probably cease, till some great victory shall crown our arms. It is, however, now believed that the causes of that disaster are not likely again to occur. The army of the Potomac is not any longer the untried and undisciplined host of volunteer regiments that marched forth under General McDowell, nor is there any desire to again try a political contest. The men may not have any more prowess, but their discipline, and their preparation for a campaign, are vastly superior. And then added to all this the Government has secured its base, and planted itself in the financial confidence of the country. The financial confidence of the country, that of itself, will furnish no slight assurance of future triumph in the path of right.

It comes within our province, also, here to mention the effect of the naval expedition to Hatteras Inlet, which was a step in the right direction. It will show the rebels that there are more points where they can be reached than on their Northern border, and the victory there obtained, though certainly not pushed forward, as it might easily have been, was

yet very decided, and productive of most important if not grand results. It has certainly shown what the naval arm of the Government, heretofore employed in little else than watching against contraband trade, may soon accomplish if engaged in active operations against the enemy in his most secluded retreats. The public is eagerly looking for other enterprises of the same kind, and for corresponding results.

Besides these features of our condition, there is also a very decided revival in many of the great industrial interests of the country. In nearly every part of the South there are signs of renewed life. The great products of American labor are again in demand, the operative is again at work, and the factory again sounds to the hum of busy machinery. The earth, too, has yielded a harvest of great abundance, and again benign Heaven seems to smile upon a stricken people. We do not mean to say that the flood of prosperity has yet returned, nor that it is likely to return, so long as the clouds that this blood-thirsty insurrection hang over us—but we mean to say that the paralysis, which so long rendered motionless many branches of national industry, has begun to relax. And along with the necessity of enormous expenditure which is now laid upon the nation, we are not left without some means of multiplying the resources from which we are compelled to make such extraordinary drafts, and although these means are not yet extensively left in the west, we hope that it will not be long before a demand for the products of the soil may bring prosperity here also.

Also, we may remark, that the needless display, of which so much has been said, respecting the attitude of foreign Governments, has wellnigh passed away. The nation has become too earnestly engaged in the work before them, to concern themselves much respecting what estimate others may make of them. Even the letters of the correspondent of the London Times have ceased to disturb the surface of the American mind. The division of local politics are every where rebuked, and there is now a more profound earnestness, a more unalterable determination than ever before observed, among all classes of the people. The nation has come to feel, what was apparent enough from the commencement, that with the Government ruined, all was ruined, and that with the Government saved—at what ever cost—all was saved. This salvation may demand sacrifices that we do not now anticipate; it may be secured by protracted war and many defeats—by the desolation of many portions of our country—by the destruction of multitudes of lives—by the liberation of millions of slaves; but he that cast what it may, smaller or greater, more or less sanguinary, the people of the United States, we believe, have at last made up their minds to incur it, to its utmost limit.

Among other things that indicate a higher condition of future hope, is the feelings of returning allegiance which come from the people of North Carolina. This will induce the Government to a speedy occupation of that state. The attitude that has opened upon us, favors movements in the more distant South, heretofore delayed by the unhealthiness of the season—and if the indications from Washington do not deceive us, a decisive battle must before long be fought by the army of the Potomac in the environs of the "Federal City." But such we trust is now the spirit of both the Government and the people, that we shall be ready to take the utmost advantage of victory, if that be granted us, or to have disaster with an unflinching heart, if that should be our lot.

Not less than all this, is it our duty to notice in connection with this growing conviction of religious duty among Christian men. We firmly believe that Christian men, praying men, are seeing more clearly the awful disaster which must ensue if this priceless interests—the kingdom of Christ on Earth, if this rebellion because of slavery is not blotted out. Who does not feel that the triumph of such wickedness would almost annihilate our character as a Christian people, as well as destroy our mission among the nations of the earth as the pioneers of freedom and happiness for self-governed mankind. An American Christian must be forever unworthy to lead on the banner of heaven's truth, if now, in this hour of struggle, with a gigantic wrong, he should fail either to comprehend or to do his duty. We must fully believe in the final success of a cause which God may pray for, toil for and die for. Such a cause is seldom overthrown or destroyed, and any other cause seldom succeeds.

The President's paper published in New York, says, "Upon every wall and fence of the city, and on the doors of the shops and stores of the country, we see the words."

"WANTED—MEN."

"They indicate a day of trial, when those who can stand upon the ramparts, or charge batteries and stand firm in the deadly conflict, or die if need be, are demanded; and we have thought as we looked upon these words, that there must be given a deeper meaning to them than is apparent to the unreflecting. For it is not men who can fill ranks, or answer the roll call, that we need now; but true men, with all the higher qualities of manhood developed—men of courage, patience, singleness of eye, who are equal to the day when sacrifices are called for, and heroic deeds must be done."

In the humiliation of this hour of prayer and waiting upon God, it is not a stretch of imagination to suppose that we hear our country's voice uttering the significant words, WANTED MEN, but a terrible reality.

But we have purposed to give a wider application to these words—words that might appropriately be hung over the entrances of the halls of legislation, over the seats of Judgement, and in the council chambers of Presidents and Generals, to signify the great need of the times.

## TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, Oct. 3d, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications, and those intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if they are to be published, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

RECEIVED & LANCERS are our authorized agents in Chicago & London New York.

JAY, COE & CO are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

### Union Republican Ticket.

For Governor, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, of Ramsey.

For Lieutenant Governor, IGNATIUS DONNELLY, of Dakota.

For Secretary of State, JAMES H. BAKER, of Blue Earth.

For State Treasurer, CHAS. SCHIEFFER, of Washington.

For Attorney General, GORDON E. COLE, of Rice.

District Nominations.

For REPRESENTATIVES, E. D. WHITING, W. H. BUILT, H. L. THOMAS.

County Nominations.

For County Auditor, OTTO WALLMARK.

For County Treasurer, WM. COMER.

For Sheriff, J. D. BALLARD.

For Register of Deeds, OSCAR ROOS.

For Clerk of the District Court, A. M. TORBET.

For County Commissioner, L. K. STANNARD.

For County Attorney, AN-EL SMITH.

For Coroner, Z. W. CHASE.

For County Commissioners, 1st District, J. L. TAYLOR.

2nd " J. L. STARK.

3rd " S. ELLISON.

PLATFORM

Adopted by the Union Republican State Convention, Sept. 4, 1861.

Whereas, At the present hour, our national existence and that of civil and political liberty are alike imperiled—

Resolved, That in presenting the candidates this day nominated, we go to the people upon the issue, viz: That this government shall be sustained and the Union shall be preserved; and that, for the attainment of these ends, we pledge Administration in its efforts to suppress this wicked rebellion by an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the present war.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all who regard the preservation of this Union as the great object of present desire, to unite with us in a common effort to save the best government known among men.

Resolved, That we concur in and endorse the following sentiments recently promulgated by that distinguished Democrat, Major General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to-wit: "That in a state of rebellion we would confiscate that which is used to oppose our arms, and take all property. (so called) rebellious States, and furnish the means by which the war is prosecuted, besides taking the cause of the war; and if in so doing, it should be objected that human beings were brought to the free enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, such objection might not require much consideration."

Resolved, That we are opposed to any and all compromise with traitors; but whenever they are once put down and the power and integrity of the Union fully asserted and recognized, then, and not before, we are willing to have considered any grievances under the Constitution which loyal citizens, South or North, may present, and it justly alleged, to see them redressed in an adequate manner.

Resolved, That we learn with exultation and pride of the gallant conduct of the "Minnesota First" on the gory field of Minnesota; and we have confidence that their future as their past career will do honor to Minnesota and confer fresh glory upon themselves.

Resolved, That the present State Government has been marked by a careful, wise and economical administration of the affairs of Minnesota, and its members eminently deserve from all parties the high mode of praise: "Well done,—good,—and faithful."

Republican District and County Tickets.

We place above the tickets nominated by the District and County Conventions which convened last week, the former at Marine, and the latter at this place.

Of the gentlemen who compose these tickets, but little need be said. Messrs.

Whiting and Thomas served the District in the last Legislature, and acquitted themselves with honor. The fact of their being re-nominated is a sufficient guarantee of their ability to fill the positions. That Mr. Burr will make an efficient Representative, no man, at all acquainted with that gentleman, will doubt for a moment.

The county ticket comprises as good men as there are in the county. Otto Wallmark, the candidate for County Auditor, is a resident of Chicago Lake, and from our acquaintance with him, we believe him to be, in all respects, well qualified to perform the arduous duties of that responsible office.

The candidates for County Treasurer, Sheriff and Register of Deeds, are the present incumbents, and no better selections could have been made. And so it is with the balance of the ticket. They are all gentlemen worthy the confidence and support of the people of the county. As there are no opposition tickets in the field—and from what we can learn will be none—we think it fair to conclude that "our side" will "go in" with a perfect rush. If the Democracy, however, have any fast nags they wish to enter the course, we would like to have them trotted out, for this having the track all to one's self is very dull sport.

The Election.

Next Tuesday, the 8th inst., the State election takes place in Minnesota. As all are aware, there are but two tickets in the field—a straight Republican and straight Democratic—and of those tickets we propose to say a few words.

The Republican ticket is composed of gentlemen who have long been known to the people of the State, and are in every respect eminently qualified to fill the positions to which they have been nominated. For the past two years, while they have had control of State affairs, we do not recollect of having heard a word of complaint of the manner in which they have administered the Government. And what is more, and of greater importance, they are all loyal and patriotic men. In voting for them, we simply cast our votes for sustaining the Government in its purity—in fact that is the only issue now before the people.

Of the Democratic nominees we know but little. The platform upon which they are running, is enough of itself to damn forever any man or set of men who endorse it. We do not believe there are fifty men in this county who endorse the treasonable doctrine contained in that platform. If there are, we shall be greatly surprised.

Every man who wishes to see this Government preserved, and who desires that this monstrous and wicked rebellion should be put down and the traitors be punished, will go to the polls on Tuesday next and deposit a Republican ballot. On the contrary, all who wish to see the Government destroyed—those who desire the rebels to succeed in dissolving the Union, will vote the Democratic ticket. Choose ye between them.

Advance of Gen. McClellan.

Tuesday's St. Paul papers contain the news of the advance of Gen. McClellan's Army. The advance was made early on the 26th ult., the rebels troops slowly retreating before our forces. Our army now occupy Mun-on's Hill and Falls Church. The rebels have retired from the whole line of their position on the line of Washington.

A deplorable accident occurred during the advance upon Falls Church. A Philadelphia regiment in the darkness of the night, mistaking for rebels one of our batteries, fired a full volley into the troops, killing and wounding large numbers. The fire was returned with sad effect.

The whereabouts of the enemy has not been discovered. Their pickets are discernible at distant points. The most probable theory is that the rebels are making a feigned retreat, as they did previous to the battle of Bull Run, and the view of drawing our troops into ambuscades. Their encampments show that they had at no time over 10,000 men in front of Washington.

It is evident that a bloody battle will soon be fought, if indeed it has not already taken place. We have every confidence that Gen. McClellan is fully prepared for any emergency. Let us hope and pray that when the day of trial comes, our forces will be sustained, and that this wicked rebellion will be blotted from existence.

DECLINES—Thos. Lacy, Esq., having declined to accept the nomination for Clerk of the District Court, the County Committee has substituted the name of A. M. Torbet for that office. As Mr. Torbet was a candidate before the Convention, and received nearly as many votes as Mr. Lacy, we think the action of the County Committee will be endorsed by the people of the county.

Fast Day.—Fast Day, the 26th ult., was very generally observed in this place. Services were held at the School House in the forenoon, upon which occasion an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. A. M. Torbet, which we publish this week, and to which we invite the especial attention of our readers. It is one of the best sermons on the state of the country that we have ever read, and we are confident will be perused with interest by all.

The U. S. Land Office opened for business in this place on Tuesday last.

Republican County Convention.

TAYLOR FALLS, Sept. 27, 1861.

The delegates to the Republican County Convention assembled pursuant to call, and were called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, who read the call.

On motion, Ansel Smith, of Francoia, was chosen chairman, and F. H. Pratt, Secretary.

On motion of W. H. C. Folsom, a committee of three be appointed on credentials.

The Chair announced Messrs. Folsom, Stark and Day as such committee.

The committee on credentials reported the following gentlemen as entitled to seats in the Convention:

FRANCIS—George B. Folsom, Wm. Manch.

SUNRISE—S. Ellison, J. H. Warner.

AMADOR—Bertel Willoughby.

FRANCIS—Henry Day, A. Smith.

CHASAGO LAKE—L. J. Stark, Carl Magnusson, A. Johnson, H. L. Bystrom, John F. Peterson.

TAYLOR FALLS—E. D. Whiting, F. H. Pratt, J. D. Ballard, Z. W. Chase, W. H. C. Folsom.

On motion the report was accepted and adopted.

On motion the Convention proceeded to ballot for County Auditor, with the following result:

Otto Wallmark received 11 votes.

Luther Wyckoff 6

Otto Wallmark having received a majority of the votes cast was declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention for County Auditor.

On motion, Wm. Comer was nominated for County Treasurer by acclamation.

On motion, J. D. Ballard was nominated for Sheriff by acclamation.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for Clerk of the District Court, which resulted as follows:

Thos. Lacy received 9 votes.

A. M. Torbet 8

Mr. Lacy having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared nominated.

On motion, Oscar Roos was nominated for Register of Deeds by acclamation.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for Coroner, with the following result:

Dr. E. D. Whiting received 8 votes.

Z. W. Chase 8 votes.

Dr. L. B. Smith 1 vote.

There being no choice, on motion of E. D. Whiting, Z. W. Chase was nominated for said office by acclamation.

On motion, Ansel Smith was declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention for County Attorney.

On motion, L. K. Stannard was nominated for County Commissioner by acclamation.

On motion the Convention proceeded to the nomination of County Commissioners.

On motion of W. H. C. Folsom, J. L. Taylor was nominated for Commissioner of District No. 1.

On motion of Andrew Johnson, L. J. Stark was nominated for Commissioner of District No. 2.

On motion of J. H. Warner, Smith Ellison was nominated for Commissioner of District No. 3.

On motion, Smith Ellison, of Sunrise, G. B. Folsom, of Rushaba, W. H. C. Folsom, F. H. Pratt and J. D. Ballard, of Taylor Falls, were selected as the Delegates to attend the District Convention to be held at Marine.

On motion, a committee of three was elected, consisting of the following, to act as a County Committee for the ensuing year:

J. H. Warner, of Sunrise, F. H. Pratt, of Taylor Falls, L. J. Stark, of Chasago Lake.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

ANSEL SMITH, Chairman.

F. H. PRATT, Secretary.

Leavenworth, Sept. 28.

Reports from reliable sources from Lane's command say, that after his successful engagement with the rebels at Pappsville, he made a forced march on Osceola and succeeded in surprising and capturing a large supply train left by Rains and Price, together with \$100,000 in money. The command is now supposed to be on the march to join Sturgis at Kansas City. Reports of McCulloch being in the vicinity of Fort Scott with a large force, are still adhered to. Nothing definite is given in regard to his future movements.



## LATEST NEWS.

### By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Jefferson City, Sept. 25.

The train that went west from here last night with the Illinois 17th, and Brigadier General Davis and staff, and stopped at Utterville to day passing over the Sante Fe bridge. The train is now in running order through to Sedalia. The next train with troops will probably go through to that point. There are now along the road at and near Syracuse the Indiana 53th, Mo. 2d, Neb. 28th, the larger portion of Col. Eads' Mo. regiment, and 3000 men of Col. Russell's Pioneer regiment. At and near Booneville there are the Iowa 5th, Indiana 10th, 22d and 24th, Capt. Davis' "batteries" and Maj. Eppstein's Home Guards. Matters are represented quiet in the neighborhood, though west of the secessionists are rising and Price's forces in a few days will doubtless be augmented to 30,000 or 40,000.

Nothing from Lexington to day. The secessionists say their loss there was trifling. Maj. Gen. Hunter arrived here to day. Gen. Sigel will arrive to night.

St. Louis Sept. 25.

The report from Quincy to the Chicago Tribune that Gen. Sigel had attacked Price at Lexington is utterly false. Sigel has been here several weeks, and Gen. Hunter reached Jefferson City to day from Rolla.

Lieut. Harris of Col. Marshall's Illinois Cavalry, who was in the battle of Lexington, has arrived here, from that place. He states that he dismissed himself in the morning of the enemy after the surrender, and passed through their lines, escaping without taking the obligation. He reports a large amount of gold, seven cannon, 4,500 rifles and muskets, the equipments of Marshall's and Mulligan's regiments, a number of wagons, and considerable quantity of provisions fell into the hands of rebels. There were but 2,200 engaged on our side, the balance being sick or absent. The enemy's forces are stated at 30,000 engaged, 10,000 out on marauding expeditions. The surrender was made against the strongest protest of Col. Mulligan, who proposed to attack the enemy, with bayonets, or die with arms in their hands. The men were willing to follow him, but were so exhausted that they could have made but feeble resistance. On Wednesday, the 19th, Price having been reinforced by Green and Harris, commenced a most determined siege. The fight lasted from 9 till 4 on Friday afternoon, during which time the fighting was so fierce that men had neither time to eat or sleep. Water was very scarce. The enemy erected breastworks of hemp bales, and fired upon the Federal garrison from trees, hillsides, and roofs of houses. Several charges were made by rebels, all of which were repulsed with considerable loss. In the struggle on Wednesday for possession of ferry boats, two of our cannon were carried, but they were taken after a severe struggle.

St. Louis, Sept. 27, 1861.

News from Jefferson City reports that troops lately camped there waiting orders have been ordered to march to Sedalia. This conflict with a report obtained from an officer of the Department; that positive advice has been received here that Sturges and Lane were within five miles of Lexington, and on Saturday last resolved to oppose Price's progress northward.

Military matters in town are active—All the rolling stock available from the Iron Mountain Road has been used on the Pacific Road. To prevent accidents, a pilot engine precedes all trains, besides being guarded.

A notice appeared on the Evening News building to day headed, "To Rent." Apply to the Nigger Pen on Fifth street." Mr. Ramsey refused to tell who wrote the objectionable article and is reported to have had a spicy conversation with one of Fremont's aids.

General Fremont will probably leave early to-morrow in the direction of Jefferson City.

Frank Blair, it is reported, will be released to-morrow, to take the field with his regiment, in consequence of a request to that effect from Montgomery Blair.

The injunction suppressing the *Greensboro* has been continued, and under G. Ramsey, proprietor, and D. M. Grieson, editor, are released; assurances having been given them that they will not be harassed by military authorities, without first learning their truth, and that they will not publish anything injurious to the interests of the Government. The News has always been a strong Union paper.

The story is false that expresses charges incurred by Fremont for the Government are three hundred thousand dollars.—They do not reach twenty thousand.

Military men here do not think the simple capture of Lexington as injurious, but in a mere military point of view think it an advantage.

A few members of Jackson's Legislature have assembled in town, and passed an ordinance of secession. When our informant left they were discussing an act of confiscation of the property of all persons opposed to the Southern Confederacy. Other acts of a very severe character were under consideration. All the federal officers taken prisoners have left Lexington, with the exception of Col. Mulligan, who remains there to settle some business affairs. He is not wounded as reported.

Gen. Hunter and staff paid their respects to Gen. Fremont at about nine o'clock.

Cincinnati Sept. 26.—1,500 troops have moved camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, towards Cumberland Gap. The rebels have fallen back to Barboursville.

James B. Clay and fifteen other rebels have been arrested and taken to Camp Robinson. A few hundred rebels are reported to be in the neighborhood.

A regiment of Kentucky troops went up the Kentucky Central railroad to Paducah. The troops are concentrating and ample arrangements are in progress to crush the rebels in Kentucky.

Cincinnati, Sept. 26.

A special dispatch to the Times, dated the 26th, says that Captain Stewart's cavalry, seventy five strong, to day encountered forty secession cavalry, at Lucas Bend, whom they pursued into Jeff Thompson's camp at Belmont. Four secessionists were killed, five captured and many wounded. The remainder escaped over the woods. Our troops captured all the guns and pistols they could bring away with them. None of the Federals were injured.

The reports of the rebels crossing below last night, originated from their gunboat, Jeff Davis, which landed a mile and a half below Norfolk to load up and recross the river. Thompson's force is two thousand five hundred. Scouts report Pillow as yet at Columbus.

Washington, Sept. 27.

*Merrill's Dispatch.* During the day the city has been pregnant with rumors of battles, but nothing worthy of report has occurred. A portion of General Franklin's division went out this morning from Alexandria on a foraging expedition, with the expectation that the enemy would secure the wagon of battle, but in the case of the reconnaissance of Gen. Smith from the Chain Bridge, they were not willing to take up the gauntlet.

The impression prevails here that so soon as the storm is abated the rebels are bound to make a move in some direction. An attempt to cross the Potomac, either above or below Washington, is indispensable with them. The city is filled with rumors of such attempts, but the army telegraph brings no corroboration of them.

The enemy's forces on the Potomac have made another important movement. A large force is now concentrating at the mouth of the Occoquan River, twenty miles below Alexandria, probably for the purpose of checking any flank movement of the federal troops upon their position at Manassas. Great activity prevails in the federal and rebel camps, but whether a conflict is at hand or not is impossible to determine.

The steamer *Yankee* arrived at the Navy Yard to day without being molested by the rebel battery at Freestone Point, which is twenty-five miles below Washington. The battery is represented as being a large one with the rebel flag prominently flying. It is thought by officers attached to the Potomac flotilla, that there are other forts or batteries between Freestone Point and Aquia Creek that are as yet concealed by the trees which are thick along the shore. Captain Cramer reports that the Albany which left the Navy Yard yesterday morning had cast anchor and was laying off Indian Head, this side Occoquan Creek being afraid to attack the rebel batteries.

A private in the Second Michigan Regiment was wounded in the leg yesterday by a rebel picket, near Arlington Mills. This is the first case of any one being shot so near Arlington Heights.

On Wednesday Major Buckner Acting Quartermaster, discharged all inspectors at the Government horse yard, except John Raymond, of Pennsylvania, who has full charge of receiving and inspecting horses.

Marcus C. Stanley, prisoner from Fort Lafayette, has had an interview with the Secretary of State and War and General Scott, and has left for the West.

Acting Surgeon Tomblis was brought to Washington yesterday, on the steam or Baltimore, which had taken several political prisoners from Annapolis to Fort Lafayette. According to report, Tomblis, when on the voyage, approached two of the marines and told them that money was to be made by turning the head of the boat to shore, so that the prisoners could make their escape, and that he would insure them six hundred dollars for their assistance, and thirty dollars per month.

The marines rejected the proposition when he said there were men enough on board to seize the steamer, and would not be arrested if he would blow her up. Hence the conspirators were arrested and brought here in irons.

A private letter from Santa Fe, August 7th, states that Hon John S. Wailes was elected delegate to Congress by a large majority on the second of September.

The writer adds that the rebel army had been repulsed, but was preparing to do so with a view of taking Santa Fe. We expect a pretty big fight, Gen. Comally was inaugurated on the 3d.

Washington, Sept. 27.

The advance movement yesterday is regarded by the highest military authority here as one of considerable importance. It had at least three results, viz: important. Our enemy is supplied with excellent forage and we proved that the enemy was not so anxious to fight as our men were. The 79th New York went right into Lewisville, and occupied a position within two hundred and fifty feet to where a rebel battery proved subsequently to be. The Highlanders behaved with the greatest gallantry and with the rest of the command were greatly chagrined because they were not permitted to follow the enemy. Three prisoners were taken. Griffin's battery was worked with great effect, and it is believed caused great disaster in the enemy's camp. It was thought possible the enemy would make some demonstration to-day upon our lines, but nothing indicating an approach has been noticed.

Cincinnati, Sept. 27.—The Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment took possession of Cincinnati, Kentucky last night. The Fourteenth Ohio crossed the river this morning, and took the Kentucky's entrance road to the interior of the state.

A physician of this city just returned from the South says the blockading squadron have taken possession of the Mississippi city at the mouth of the Pearl river, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It is a commanding position on the

boundary line of Mississippi and Alabama. Vessels from Mobile Bay having to pass by it through Ship Island harbor and Lake Borgoe on the Lake Pontchartrain route to New Orleans. On the day this gentleman left Nashville it was reported there that the blockading squadron had taken possession of the coast of Texas.

Jefferson City, Sept. 28.—Passengers report everything quiet at Georgetown. Gen. Sigel and Davis were at that point directing operations. Among the passengers by the train were the following officers of Col. Marshall's cavalry regiment, from Lexington: Major D. P. Jenkins, Captain James Foster Paul Waters, John Burns, and Lieut. George Proctor, Knight and Blair. These officers were released on their parole of honor. They left Lexington on Thursday morning, in wagons over land to Sedalia, arriving there last night. To their knowledge, up to Thursday Price had not started any portion of his forces towards this place, though it could have been done and they have been in ignorance of it.

Captain Foster was informed on the morning after the surrender, that the rebel Quartermasters had issued that day thirty-four thousand dollars in the name of the Government, and that the rebels had increased by accessions from the country round about to at least forty-two thousand. He represents that the men are flocking from all quarters. He heard nothing definite in regard to McCulloch's whereabouts.

The rebels told him that their force was about fifteen thousand. The officers think that McCulloch is marching on Jefferson City. Price's troops had devastated the country for over twenty miles. Every barn and mill had been cleared of their contents. Fields that were a few days ago covered with ripe grain, are now made as barren as a desert; dwellings that were filled with comforts and the necessities of life, have been stripped of their contents. Money, silver ware, clothing, bedding and every thing was seized; everything was looted and maltreated, and threats made against the lives of all Union men, as well as those who remonstrated against their lawless proceedings.

To the People of Minnesota.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN HIS DISPATCH TO THE GOVERNOR, OF THE 17th INST., HAVING CALLED UPON HIM "TO adopt measures to organize two more Infantry Regiments at the earliest date possible," the Commander-in-Chief, in pursuance of said call, hereby directs the organization of two more Regiments of Infantry, to be mustered into the service and pay of the United States for three years or during the war, to be designated respectively as the Third Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers—the Third Regiment to be retained at Fort Snelling until it is fully organized, and called into active service—the Fourth Regiment to be retained to garrison the forts on the frontier. Companies and men entering the service under this order may select the regiment into which they will be mustered.

Each company must be organized as follows:

COMPANY.	MINISTER.
1 Captain,	1 Captain.
1 First Lieutenant,	1 First Lieutenant.
1 Second Lieutenant,	1 Second Lieutenant.
1 First Sergeant,	1 First Sergeant.
4 Sergeants,	4 Sergeants.
8 Corporals,	8 Corporals.
2 Musicians,	2 Musicians.
1 Waggoner,	1 Waggoner.
61 Privates,	61 Privates.

In view of the necessity of relieving the command at Fort Ridgely at the earliest date possible, the Commander-in-Chief desires two companies of the Fourth Regiment to report forthwith at Fort Snelling, for that purpose, and the companies that first so report, will be mustered immediately into the service and pay of the United States, and be designated respectively as Company A and B of said Regiment. And all other companies and parts of companies, and individuals desiring to enter the service of the United States, will report at Fort Snelling on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1861 or as soon thereafter as possible.

All companies filled to the minimum number and organized for the Third Regiment, will report at Fort Snelling subsequent to the 25th inst., and on or before the first day of October, or as soon thereafter as possible. Companies and captains of companies in the said Regiments will take position and rank according to date of being mustered into service of the United States.

All transportation of companies and individuals entering the service in the above Regiments will be paid for by the Government at a rate not exceeding two cents per mile, to be computed from their place of enlistment to their place of rendezvous, by the nearest traveled route.

In view of the urgency of this call, and the fact that the glorious flag of the Republic continues to be assailed by an open, armed rebellion, more formidable and wicked than was ever before plotted against any government, threatening to destroy the work of our ancestors and subvert all republican institutions, the Commander-in-Chief confidently expects that the brave and loyal sons of Minnesota will most promptly respond and, to the laws, thereby adding new lustre to the fame already won for our young State by the gallant and undaunted

"First." The Commander-in-Chief most confidently expects that those counties of the State that have not furnished one company for this war, will most eagerly embrace this opportunity to attest their patriotism and valor, and willingness to perform an equal part, to preserve the Government which confers equal blessings upon all.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN B. SANBORN,  
Adjutant General.

## New Advertisements.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty-three cents, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1856, executed and delivered by Wilbur M. Hayward, of Benning county, Vermont, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1856, at ten o'clock, a. m. in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 271 and 272; and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted for the collection of the same or any part thereof, Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: The east half of the north west quarter of section eighteen, in township thirty-six, north of range twenty west, containing eighty acres according to government survey, the said premises lying and being in Chicago county, Minnesota, will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Register of Deeds in Taylor Falls in said county of Chicago, on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale, and six dollars and sixty-four cents taxes paid on said lands by said mortgagee.

JULIUS NORTON, Mortgagee.  
ALLEN & SHORTT, Attys for Mortgagee.  
Dated July 31st, 1861.

### Notice.

THE time for holding the fair of the Polk County Agricultural Society for 1861 is changed to the 8th and 9th days of October.

Persons not residents of the county will be allowed to compete for discretionary premiums by paying an entrance fee of 50 cents. An address, to be the future holder of the day of the fair, at 2 o'clock p. m.

By order of Executive Committee,  
ISAAC PHELAN, D. Secretary,  
September 18, 1861.

### Notice.

IS hereby given that the undersigned proprietors of the town of Chicago City, in the county of Chicago, and State of Minnesota, will apply to the Judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District, at the next sitting of said court in Chicago county, to-wit: the third Tuesday in October next, to vacate the following portion of the said town of Chicago City as laid out and platted by C. Meyer and H. V. Miner, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Chicago county, to-wit:

Blocks forty, (40) forty-one, (41) forty-two, (42) forty-three, (43) forty-four, (44) forty-five, (45) forty-six, (46) forty-seven, (47) forty-eight, (48) forty-nine, (49) fifty, (50) fifty-one, (51) fifty-two, (52) fifty-three, (53) fifty-four, (54) fifty-five, (55) fifty-six, (56) fifty-seven, (57) fifty-eight, (58) fifty-nine, (59) sixty, (60) sixty-one, (61) sixty-two, (62) sixty-three, (63) sixty-four, (64) sixty-five, (65) sixty-six, (66) sixty-seven, (67) sixty-eight, (68) sixty-nine, (69) seventy, (70) seventy-one, (71) seventy-two, (72) seventy-three, (73) seventy-four, (74) seventy-five, (75) seventy-six, (76) seventy-seven, (77) seventy-eight, (78) seventy-nine, (79) eighty, (80) eighty-one, (81) eighty-two, (82) eighty-three, (83) eighty-four, (84) eighty-five, (85) eighty-six, (86) eighty-seven, (87) eighty-eight, (88) eighty-nine, (89) ninety, (90) ninety-one, (91) ninety-two, (92) ninety-three, (93) ninety-four, (94) ninety-five, (95) ninety-six, (96) ninety-seven, (97) 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Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

**Johns & Crosley's**  
**AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE**

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.  
For cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory,  
China, Marble, Porcelain, etc., etc.

**Extracts.**  
"Every housekeeper should have a supply  
of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."  
—New York Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."  
—New York Express.

"It is as ready as the compounds it is  
everywhere."  
—New York Independent.

"We have tried it, and it is as good as  
any glue we have ever used."  
—Chicago Tribune.

**Price 25 cts. per Bottle.**  
Very liberal discounts to Wholesale Dealers.  
Terms Cash.

For sale at all Drugstores and Station-  
ers, or by direct order from the  
**JOHNS & CROSLEY, Sole Manufacturers,**  
75 William Street, corner of Liberty St.,  
New York.

**JOHNS & CROSLEY,**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED  
**GUTTA PERCHA**  
**CEMENT ROOFING**

The cheapest and most durable Roof-  
ing in use.

**IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.**  
It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS OF  
ALL KINDS, and to filling roofs without removing  
the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Third that of Tin,  
AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

**GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.**  
For preserving and repairing Tin and other  
Metal Roofs of every description, from its  
great elasticity, it is not injured by the contrac-  
tion and expansion of metals, and will not  
crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials have been thoroughly tested  
in New York and all parts of the Southern  
and Western States, and we can give abun-  
dant proof of all we claim in their favor.

They are readily applied by ordinary la-  
borers, at a trifling expense.

**"No Heat is Required."**  
These materials can be put ready for use,  
and for shipping to all parts of the country,  
with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished  
on application by mail or in person at our  
Principal Office and Warehouse.

**75, WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.**  
**Johns & Crosley,**  
AGENTS WANTED!—TAMM CASEY!!

**DEATH TO SECESSION.**

**Michael Genter,**  
DEALER IN

**STOVES, TINWARE,**  
etc., etc., etc.,  
**TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNEOTA.**

**HAVING** lately received a supply of im-  
proved Cook Stoves, I am now offer-  
ing them at remarkably low prices, for cash.  
All who wish to purchase should do so, as I  
will not guarantee any stove before going else-  
where, as I am confident I can sell them as  
cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the  
country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and  
dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

For further attention paid to the roofing and  
guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10  
cents for old copper.  
Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861.

**SAWYER HOUSE,**  
SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

**E. B. WHITCHER PROPRIETOR.**  
**FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.**

**THIS HOUSE** has recently been renovated  
and re-furnished throughout; is desirably  
located, being convenient to the business portion  
of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake  
St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water  
in the Northwest, together with the romantic  
surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest  
variety and the choicest of the market; and  
no attention will be wanting to render the  
stay of guests every way pleasant. On the  
arrival of boats, carriages, will always be in  
waiting to convey guests to and from the House.

**FREE OF CHARGE.**  
As a place of summer resort, the city of  
Stillwater and its surroundings present attrac-  
tions excellent by few other points in the coun-  
try. Innumerable lakes abound, within con-  
venient drive of the city, plentifully supplied  
with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and  
surrounding forests abound with game—desir-  
able requisites to pleasure seekers and tour-  
ists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls  
of St. Croix, passing through the most wild  
and romantic scenery in the western country,  
and connect with all the Mississippi steam-  
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Large Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet  
of water—being 33 miles in length, and from  
three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine  
sightings, for the accommodation of pleasure  
parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First-Class Hotel.  
June 13, 1861.

**Regular Tri-Weekly**

**ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,**  
**ENTERPRISE,**

**GEORGE POOK, MASTER.**

**R. C. EDEY, Clerk.**

**WILL LEAVE** Taylor Falls Mondays  
Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott,  
returning alternate days, and forming a  
direct connection with the Railroad and St.  
Louis packets. For freight or passage apply  
at the clerk's office.

Furniture! Furniture!!

**THOMPSON & J. N.S.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND  
DEALERS IN

**Furniture & Upholstery.**

**HAVING** the best water power that is to  
be found in this upper country, with  
new and improved machinery, together with  
a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to  
furnish the trade with everything in our line  
at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfac-  
tion. We can manufacture to order upon the  
shortest notice.

**Price 25 cts. per Bottle.**  
Very liberal discounts to Wholesale Dealers.  
Terms Cash.

For sale at all Drugstores and Station-  
ers, or by direct order from the  
**JOHNS & CROSLEY, Sole Manufacturers,**  
75 William Street, corner of Liberty St.,  
New York.

**JOHNS & CROSLEY,**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED  
**GUTTA PERCHA**  
**CEMENT ROOFING**

The cheapest and most durable Roof-  
ing in use.

**IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.**  
It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS OF  
ALL KINDS, and to filling roofs without removing  
the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Third that of Tin,  
AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

**GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.**  
For preserving and repairing Tin and other  
Metal Roofs of every description, from its  
great elasticity, it is not injured by the contrac-  
tion and expansion of metals, and will not  
crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials have been thoroughly tested  
in New York and all parts of the Southern  
and Western States, and we can give abun-  
dant proof of all we claim in their favor.

They are readily applied by ordinary la-  
borers, at a trifling expense.

**"No Heat is Required."**  
These materials can be put ready for use,  
and for shipping to all parts of the country,  
with full printed directions for application.

Full descriptive circulars will be furnished  
on application by mail or in person at our  
Principal Office and Warehouse.

**75, WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.**  
**Johns & Crosley,**  
AGENTS WANTED!—TAMM CASEY!!

**DEATH TO SECESSION.**

**Michael Genter,**  
DEALER IN

**STOVES, TINWARE,**  
etc., etc., etc.,  
**TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNEOTA.**

**HAVING** lately received a supply of im-  
proved Cook Stoves, I am now offer-  
ing them at remarkably low prices, for cash.  
All who wish to purchase should do so, as I  
will not guarantee any stove before going else-  
where, as I am confident I can sell them as  
cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the  
country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and  
dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

For further attention paid to the roofing and  
guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10  
cents for old copper.  
Taylor Falls, May 30, 1861.

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Louis packets. For freight or passage apply  
at the clerk's office.

FOR THE EAST.

**1861.**  
**MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU**  
**CHIEN RAILWAY.**

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. & B.  
Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without  
change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route  
from all points North and Northwest to  
Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Mil-  
waukee, Burlington, Cleveland,  
Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara  
Falls, Toronto, Mon-  
real, Rochester,  
Albany, St.  
Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Phila-  
delphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

**RAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.**  
The shortest, most comfortable and most  
direct route to the East. Passengers by this  
route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 a. m.,  
(at or breakfast on board of car), and have  
a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of  
cars, in ample time to get supper and take  
the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in  
time for the evening boat of the Detroit and  
Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage be-  
tween Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Mil-  
waukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing  
from boat to cars, however, and  
avoid the morning and the long uncom-  
fortable Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to  
La Crosse, will have no detention at this point,  
and the public may depend on sure connec-  
tion at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all  
points East and South, thus avoiding all  
trouble to passengers.

No omnibus change in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as  
quick, and the fare will be always as low as by  
any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night  
trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du  
Chien.

For through tickets apply to  
C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St.  
Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicolet House,  
Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong Stillwater;  
George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;  
And of all the Agents between St. Paul and  
Prairie du Chien.

Charles Thompson, Ticket Agent,  
Corner Jackson street and Levee.  
Burton & Champlin, Freight Agents,  
Main street, Superior, Minn.  
E. B. Baer, General Ticket Agent.

**Barnes & Hutchins,**  
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
GENERAL RAILROAD

AND—  
**STEAMBOAT AGENTS,**  
NO. 2, LEVEE.

Prescott, - - - - - Vt.  
n1-ly

**Dill & Brother,**  
DEALERS IN

**Groceries & Provisions,**  
Wines, liquors & Segars,  
BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of  
**YANKEE NOTIONS.**

BROAD STREET, - - - - - PRESCOTT, WIS.  
n1-ly

**Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,**  
PRESCOTT, PERCIE CO. WISCONSIN.

**WILL** buy and sell lands on Commission,  
pay taxes and attend interests of non-  
residents generally, buy and sell Land War-  
rants, negotiate Loans, etc., etc.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the  
Northern States.

**Boateaux and Skiffs**  
**ALWAYS** on hand and for sale, cheap, a  
my shop near the Chicago Mill, the best  
of boats, at reduced rates.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. - - - - - PER ABEAR.  
n1-ly

**Attention Everybody!**  
**WM. YEO,**  
**At the St. Croix Grist Mill.**

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the  
very best flour, made in sacks, that cannot  
be surpassed by any foreign importation.  
He can also furnish, at the shortest no-  
tice, the best quality of corn meal and rye  
flour for table use. Always in stock, wheat,  
barley, corn, oats and shorts, which he  
will dispose of cheap for cash.

**LAND WARRANTS.**  
ALL sales on land and for sale by  
**AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,**  
St. Croix - - - - - season, 42 3m

**Millinery Trimmings**  
AND—  
**FANCY GOODS.**

**MISS SUSAN WILSON,**  
No. 5 Rogers' Block, Third Street,  
ST. PAUL, MINNEOTA.

**HAS** just received a new supply of the  
above, embracing the latest and most fash-  
ionable and best quality, all of which will  
be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Dealers from the country supplied with  
Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices  
to close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 20, 1861.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**  
THE subscriber will cheerfully send (free  
of charge) to all who desire it, the copy  
of a simple recipe by which he was cured of  
this dire disease, Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bron-  
chitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely  
hopes will try this receipt, well satisfied if  
thereby they will be more than satisfied  
with the result. Thankful for his own com-  
plete recovery, he is anxious to place in  
the hands of every sufferer the means of cure.  
Those wishing the recipe with full directions,  
&c., will please call on or address

**REV. WM. S. ALLEN,**  
No. 66, John Street, New York.

NEW FIRM.

**CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,**  
and required building  
**BUILDING CONTRACTS,**  
and furnish  
**PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,**  
with estimates of cost, and  
**LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.**

Such done and to be furnished on the most  
reasonable terms.

Amable ready to attend to all kinds of  
Cabinet Work  
COFFINS FURNISHED  
On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop  
in corner of

**GOVERNMENT STREET,**  
A few rods west of the Fulton House  
**Guard & Whitney.**

Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1861. n1-ly

**Anton Baier,**  
Boot & Shoe Maker,  
Bench Street,  
FAYLER FALLS, MINNESOTA.

**ALL** kinds of custom boot and shoe mak-  
ing, executed promptly, in a style, and  
of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—  
I am bound to keep my stock, and stock like  
me to the best, so give me a call, and you'll  
get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-ly

**DENTISTRY.**  
**Dr. De Montreville,**  
DENTIST.

**HAVING** now permanently located on his  
farm near Stillwater, Minn., on  
**MONDAY AND TUESDAY**  
of each week only, attend to the duties of his  
profession, in all of his branches, at his office  
over Farson's store, on Main near Chestnut  
Street.

Stillwater, Minnesota.  
20-ly

**J. C. Bulton,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND—  
**General Land Agent.**

**WILL** attend to all business entrusted to  
his care, in the counties of St. Croix,  
Polk, Pierce, Rumelt, and all collections  
promptly attended to. Office at Prescott,  
Wis.

**S. C. WHITCHER,**  
LAWYER AND  
SALE STABLE.

**CO NE OF FOURTH & ROBERT TREETS,**  
**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.**

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with  
the best of Every, on short notice and on  
reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week.  
28-ly-w

**STRICKLAND & CO.**  
Book, Stationery,  
And School Book Jobbers,  
MILWAUKEE.

Are offering in large or small quantities,  
the largest stock in the West, in prices which  
must prove satisfactory to all customers.  
Bank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Book  
binders, and dealers in Wall Paper, Amer-  
ican Sabbath School Union Publications.

J. SPENCE WHITE. B. A. JAY  
**White & Jay,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
Prescott, Wisconsin

**WILL** practice in all the Courts of the  
State of Wisconsin, and attend by  
appointment to all cases, and to claims in  
any part of the United States. Office in  
Swen's Building, (up stairs) Broad street.  
n1-ly

**R. GUAR TRI-WEEKLY**  
**ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,**  
**H. S. ALLEN,**  
ISAAC GRAY, MASTER.

**WILL** leave Prescott Mondays, Wednes-  
days and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls  
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, forming  
a direct connection with the Railroad and St.  
Louis Packets.

**Merchants' Hotel.**  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

**E. C. BELOTT, PROPRIETOR.**  
ONE SQUARE FROM THE  
STEAMBOAT - - - - - LANDING.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.  
Stages leave this House daily for all parts  
of the State.

**Lands and Town Lots**  
FOR SALE.

**TOWN** lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the  
vicinity constantly on hand for sale.  
Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City  
and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire  
of  
**N. C. D. TAYLOR,**  
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn.  
n1-ly

Special Notices.

**Dr. Christie's**  
**AGUE BALSAM!**

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure  
of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Malarial  
Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident  
to this climate.

**DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM** has never  
been known to fail where the directions have  
been strictly followed.

**DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM** has a  
purely vegetable composition, containing neither  
Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a  
poisonous or deleterious nature.

**DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM** has at-  
tracted immense popularity through its own  
merits, its great power in curing diseases, its  
singular harmlessness, and freedom from  
harmful ingredients. It can be taken by the  
helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age  
ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence  
Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists of the  
United States.

New York, Aug. 22, 1855.  
I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam,  
and certify that it contains neither Quinine,  
Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Minor  
or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I  
consider it a safe and excellent preparation for  
the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will  
not prove injurious to the constitution.

**LAWRENCE REID**  
Prof. of Chemistry.

**HASTINGS FOUNDRY**  
—AND—  
**MACHINE SHOP,**

**THE** proprietor of this new establishment  
announces to the public that he is now  
prepared to manufacture or repair  
**ALL KIND OF MACHINERY**  
THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plans and match boards, furnish mouldings  
and cornice work in any form his patrons may  
want.

**Iron and Brass Castings,**  
Of every description, and Rabbit Metal,  
IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the pro-  
prietor in this business in New England, and  
the experienced hands in his employ, warrant  
him in assuring the public that he will give  
his patrons as good work as can be produced  
anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that  
he has

**The Best Establishment of the Kind in**  
**THE NORTH-WEST.**  
If any doubt this statement, they are invited  
to call and examine the same for themselves.  
A liberal arrangement from all is solicited, and  
he particularly invites the attention of

**Mill Owners and Farmers**  
Owing to the breaking and reaping machines, need-  
ing repairs, or who may want new articles  
manufactured.

Orders for work promptly attended to.—  
Prices reasonable, and all work done at this  
establishment will be warranted to give entire  
satisfaction.

Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.  
**A. R. MORRILL, Proprietor.**  
Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22-ly

**LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.**  
**M. C. TUTTLE,**  
Third Street, Over Express Office,  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

This is the only establishment west of Chic-  
ago where  
**Life Size Photographs**  
Are or Can be Made.

Having secured the services of a First Class  
Artist, I am prepared to make Pho-  
tographs from miniature to life  
size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerotypes  
or ambrotypes of deceased friends  
can have them enlarged and colored to life

Pictures of all kinds  
made in the most approved  
style. Leather pictures and  
ambrotypes made for fifty cents.

Stock and apparatus furnished to com-  
petent operators on the most reasonable terms.

For Cash.  
22-ly

**Beardsley & Lyford,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**DRY GOODS,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
**Nails, Glass,**  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars,**  
**ETC., ETC., ETC.,**

Levee, Prescott, - - - - - Wisconsin  
**WOULD** announce to the people of the  
St. Croix Valley that they have on  
hand a large supply of the above described  
goods which they will sell at very low figures.  
Our goods were purchased especially for the  
retail market, and we are confident we can  
supply all, as regards quality and price.

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office  
cheap for cash.

Dr. Guysott's Improved

**YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA,**  
**WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.**

*Serapilla or King's root, cascara, tu-  
mar, capnion of the skin, erysip-  
las, chronic sore eyes, rhegma or  
tear, scald heads, chancres, puer-  
peral fever, and all the diseases of the  
blood and skin, and all the diseases of the  
urinary system, and all the*



## NUMBER 33











Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!

**Johns & Crosley's**  
**AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!**

THE STURDIEST GLUE IN THE WORLD  
For cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Ivory,  
China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster,  
Bone, Coral, etc., etc.

**Extracts.**  
"Every housekeeper should have a supply  
of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."  
—New York Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."  
—New York Express.

"It is always ready; this cement is it to  
everybody." —New York Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in  
our house as water." —Willie's Spirit of the  
Times.

**Price 25 cts. per Bottle.**  
Very liberal reductions to Wholesale Dealers.  
Terms cash.

For sale by all Druggists and Store-keepers generally throughout the country.  
**JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufacturers,**  
72 William Street, corner of Liberty St.,  
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED  
**GUTTA PERCHA**  
**CEMENT ROOFING**

The cheapest and most durable Roof-  
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**IT is Fire and Water Proof.**  
It can be applied to new and old Roofs of  
ALL KINDS, and to shingles without covering  
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The cost is only about One-Third that of Tin,  
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Principal Office and Warehouse,

**78, WILLIAM STREET,**  
(Corner of Liberty Street), NEW YORK.

**Johns & Crosley.**  
AGENTS WANTED!—TERMS CASH!

**DEATH TO SECESSION.**  
**Michael Gontor,**  
DEALER IN

**STOVES, TINWARE,**  
etc., etc., etc.,  
**TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.**

HAVING lately received a supply of im-  
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All who wish to purchase, would do well to  
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND  
DEALERS IN

**Furniture & Upholstery.**  
HAYING the best water power that is to  
be found in this upper country, with  
new and improved machinery, together with  
a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to  
furnish the trade with everything in our line  
at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfac-  
tion. We can manufacture to order, upon the  
shortest notice.

**SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,**  
**Bureaus and Desks,**  
**DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,**  
**Lounges, Lounge Beds,**  
**WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,**  
**Enclosed Washstands,**  
**Common Washstands, Children's Crib,**  
**Extension Tables,**  
**COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,**  
**Centre Tables,**  
**CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,**  
**Work Tables, Dining Tables,**  
**FRENCH BEDSTEADS,**  
**Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.**  
**TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,**  
**Settees, Stools, Etc.,**  
We will also manufacture to order, Enam-  
eled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and  
stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufactur-  
ing such, doors and blinds, all of which will  
be sold as cheap as can be bought at any es-  
tablishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc.,  
done to order at short notice.

**Thompson & Jones,**  
**OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.**  
June 21, 1860.

**Direct and Expeditious Route**  
**TO ALL POINTS**  
**NORTH AND NORTH WEST**  
to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niag-  
ara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester,  
Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New  
York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.  
via

**Chicago and Northwestern Railway.**  
All steamers going down the Mississippi  
river connect at

**LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN**  
with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask  
for tickets by

**MINNESOTA JUNCTION,**  
where the trains from La Crosse connect with  
trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago,

**Without Change of Cars.**  
Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will  
ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as  
quick as any other, and passengers avoid

**ALL DELAYS ON RIVER, &c.**  
By recent arrangements

**Baggage is Checked Through**  
from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via  
Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to New  
York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.,  
thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

**No Omnibus Charges in Chicago**  
All trains from the Mississippi river con-  
nect direct to Chicago with trains on all East-  
ern and Southern roads, and Passengers are  
conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Rail-  
way, in Chicago, to all other Depots.

**FREE OF CHARGE.**  
Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota  
Junction & Jamesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had  
of all Rail Road and Boat agents on the river.  
Geo. S. DEXLER, Supt.  
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Agt.  
MARK HENRICKS, North Western Agent.

**MRS. IDA WICHMANN,**  
DEALER IN

**MILLINERY GOODS,**  
**BONNETS, FLOWERS,**  
**Rugbes, Ribbons, Etc.,**  
**Bench Street,**  
**TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.**

HAS just received a fashionable stock of the  
above described goods, which she of-  
fers to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicin-  
ity at remarkably cheap rates for cash.  
Bonnets trimmed and dresses made in the  
latest manner.

**FOR THE EAST.**

**1861.**  
**MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU**  
**CHIEN RAILWAY.**

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.  
Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without  
change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route  
from all points North and Northwest to  
Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Mil-  
waukee, Detroit, Cleveland,  
Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara  
Falls, Toronto, Mount-  
real, Rochester,  
Albany, St.

Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Phila-  
delphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

**PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.**  
The shortest, most comfortable and most  
direct route to the East. Passengers by this  
route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M.,  
(after breakfast on board steamer) and have  
a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of  
cars, in ample time to get supper and take  
the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in  
time for the evening boat of the Detroit and  
Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage be-  
tween Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Mil-  
waukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing  
from land to water and vice versa, and five  
o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus  
ride at Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to  
La Crosse, will have no connection at this point,  
and the public may depend on sure connec-  
tion at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all  
points East and South, thus avoiding all  
trouble to passengers.

No omnibus changes in Chicago.  
The time by this favorite route is always as  
quick, and the fare will be always as low as by  
any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night  
trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du  
Chien.

For through tickets apply to  
C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St.  
Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicolet House,  
Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong Stillwater;  
George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;  
And of all the Agents between St. Paul and  
Prairie du Chien.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent,  
Corner Jackson street and Levee.  
Barnes & Hutchins, Freight Agents,  
Wm. J. Sullivan, Superintendent,  
E. B. Bacon, General Ticket Agent.

**Barnes & Hutchins,**  
**FORWARDING AND COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
**GENERAL RAILROAD**  
**—AND—**  
**STEAMBOAT AGENTS,**  
**NO. 2, LEVEE,**  
**Prescott, - - - - - Wis.**  
n1-ly

**Dill & Brother,**  
DEALERS IN

**Groceries & Provisions,**  
**Wines, liquors & Segars,**  
**BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of**  
**YANKEE NOTIONS.**  
BROAD ST. BLDG., - - - - - PRESCOTT, WIS.  
n1-ly

**Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,**  
**PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.**

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission,  
pay taxes and attend interests of non-  
residents generally, buy and sell Land War-  
rants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.  
Also Commission of Deeds for all the  
Northern States.

**Bateaux and Skiffs**  
ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, a  
my ship new, the Chicago Mill, the best  
of boats, at reduced rates.

**PETER ABEAR,**  
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-ly

**Attention Everybody!**  
**WM. YEO,**  
**At the St. Croix Grist Mill,**  
Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the  
very best brands of family flour in sacks,  
that can be supplied by any foreign impor-  
tation. He can also furnish, at the shortest  
notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye  
flour for sale. Always in stock, wheat,  
rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he  
will dispose of cheap for cash.

**LAND WARRANTS.**  
**LAND WARRANTS,**  
ALL sizes on hand and for sale by  
**AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.**  
St. Croix Wisconsin, 42 3m

**Millinery Trimmings**  
**—AND—**  
**FANCY GOODS.**  
**MISS SUSAN WILSON,**  
**No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street,**  
**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.**

HAS just received a new supply of the  
above, embracing the latest, most fash-  
ionable and best qualities, all of which will  
be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.  
Dealers from the country supplied with  
Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices  
to close out the stock on hand.

**ST. PAUL, May 20, 1861.** n1-ly

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**  
I HAVE a recipe which I have cured of  
that dire disease, Consumption.  
Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bron-  
chitis, or any lung affection, he sincerely  
hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if  
they do they will be more than satisfied  
with the result. Thankful for his own com-  
plete restoration, he is anxious to place in  
the hands of every sufferer the means of cure.  
Those wishing the recipe with full directions,  
&c., will please call on or address

**Rev. WM. S. ALLEN,**  
No. 66, John Street, New York.

**NEW FIRM.**

**CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,**  
preparing to take  
**BUILDING CONTRACTS,**  
and furnish  
**PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.**

with estimates of cost, at  
**LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.**  
Such doors and blinds furnished on the most  
reasonable terms.

**REASONABLE TERMS.**  
Ample ready to make all kinds of  
**Cabinet Work**  
to order.

**COFFINS FURNISHED**  
On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop  
on

**GOVERNMENT STREET,**  
A few rods west of the Johnson House  
**Guard & Whitney.**  
Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1861. n1-ly

**Anton Baier,**  
**Boot & Shoe Maker,**  
**Bench Street,**  
**TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.**

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe mak-  
ing, executed promptly, in a style, and of  
materials warranted to give satisfaction.—  
I am bound to keep my word, and stick like  
glue to the last; so give me a call, and you'll  
get satisfaction for your money.

**Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.** n1-ly

**Dr. De Montreuil,**  
**DENTIST.**  
HAYING now permanently located on his  
farm near Stillwater, will, on  
**MONDAY AND TUESDAY**  
of each week only, attend to the duties of his  
profession, in all of its branches, at his office  
over Purson's store, on Main near Chestnut  
Street,  
Stillwater, Minnesota.  
20 tf

**J. C. Button,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
**—AND—**  
**General Land Agent.**  
WILL attend to all business entrusted to  
him in the counties of St. Croix,  
Polk, Pierce, Burnett, and all collections  
promptly attended to. Office at Prescott,  
Wis.  
n2-ly

**S. C. WHITCHER,**  
**LIVERY AND**  
**SALE STABLE.**  
**CO. NE. OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS,**  
**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.**  
Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with  
the best of Livery, on short notice and on  
reasonable terms.  
Horses boarded by the day or week.  
28-ly-w

**STRICKLAND & CO.**  
**Book, Stationery,**  
**And School Book Jobbers,**  
**MILWAUKEE,**  
Are offering in large or small quantities,  
the largest stock in the West, at prices which  
must prove satisfactory to all customers.  
Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Book  
binders, and dealers in Wall Paper. Amer-  
ican Sabbath School Union Publications.

**J. SPENCE WHITE.** H. A. JAY.  
**White & Jay,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
**Prescott, Wisconsin.**

WILL practice in all the Courts of the  
State of Wisconsin, and attend to the  
arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in  
any part of the United States. Office in  
Swens Building, (up stairs) Broad street.  
n1-ly

**REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY**  
**ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,**  
**H. S. ALLEN,**  
**ISAAC GRAY, MASTER.**

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednes-  
days and Fridays. Leave Taylor Falls  
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, forming  
a direct connection with the Railroad and St.  
Louis Packets.

**Merchants' Hotel.**  
**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.**  
**E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR.**  
**ONE SQUARE FROM THE**  
**STEAMBOAT - - - - - LANDING.**  
**GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.**  
Stages leave this House daily for all parts  
of the State.

**Lands and Town Lots**  
**FOR SALE.**  
TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the  
vicinity constantly on hand for sale.  
Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City  
and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire  
of  
**N. C. D. TAYLOR,**  
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn.  
n-12y

**Special Notices.**

**Dr. Christie's**  
**AGUE BALSAM!**

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure  
of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb  
Ague, and all the malarious diseases incident  
to this climate.

**DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM** has never  
been strictly followed.

**DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM** is a  
purely vegetable compound, containing nei-  
ther Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of  
a poisonous or deleterious nature.

It has attained its immense popularity through its  
own merits, its great power in curing diseases, its  
singular humbleness, and freedom from  
burial ingredients. It can be taken by the  
helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age  
ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence  
Heid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the  
United States:

**New York, Aug. 22, 1855.**  
I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam,  
and find it contains neither Quinine,  
Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral  
or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I  
consider it a safe and excellent preparation for  
the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will  
not prove injurious to the constitution.

**LAWRENCE HEID**  
Prof. of Chemistry.

**HASTINGS FOUNDRY**  
**—AND—**  
**MACHINE SHOP,**  
THE proprietor of this new establishment  
announces to the public that he is now  
prepared to manufacture or repair  
**ALL KIND OF MACHINERY**  
**THAT MAY BE DESIRED.**

Plane and machinework, furnish mouldings  
and cornice work in any form his patrons may  
want.

**Iron and Brass Castings,**  
Of every description, and Babbit Metal  
**IN ANY QUANTITY.**

The long and successful practice of the pro-  
prietor in this business in New England, and  
the experienced hands in his employ, warrant  
him in assuring the public that he will give  
his patrons as good work as can be procured  
anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that  
he has

**The Best Establishment of the Kind in**  
**THE NORTH-WEST.**  
If any doubt this statement, they are invited  
to call and examine the same for themselves.  
A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but  
he particularly invites the attention of

**Mill Owners and Farmers**  
Owing to the state of the weather, need-  
ing repairs, or who may want new articles  
manufactured.

Orders for work promptly attended to.—  
Prices reasonable; and all work done to this  
establishment will be warranted to give entire  
satisfaction.

**Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.**  
**A. R. MORRILL, Proprietor.**  
Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22 ly

**LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,**  
**M. C. TUTTLE,**  
**Third Street, Over Express Office.**  
**ST. PAUL, MINN.**

This is the only establishment west of Chi-  
ago where

**Life Size Photographs**  
**Are or Can be Made.**  
Having secured the services of a First Class  
Artist, I am prepared to make Pho-  
tographs from miniature to life  
size, either plain or in oil.  
Persons having daguerotypes  
or ambrotypes of deceased friends  
can have them enlarged and colored to life  
Pictures of all kinds  
made in the most approved  
style. Leather pictures and  
ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.  
Stock and apparatus furnished to coun-  
try operators on the most reasonable terms

**For Cash.**  
22 ly

**Beardsley & Lyford,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**Groceries & Provisions,**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**Nails, Glass,**  
**Wines, Liquors and Cigars,**  
**ETC., ETC., ETC.,**  
**Levee, Prescott, - - - Wisconsin**

WOULD announce to the people of the  
St. Croix Valley that they have on  
hand a large supply of the above de-  
scribed goods which will sell at very low figures.  
Our goods were purchased especially for the  
up river market, and we are confident we can  
satisfy all, as regards quantity, quality and  
price.

**Bank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office**  
cheap for cash.

**Dr. Guysott's Improved**

**YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA,**  
**WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.**

**Serofula or King's evil, cancers, tu-  
mors, eruptions of the skin, erysipela-  
tis, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, or  
tetter, cold heads, rheumatism, pains  
in the bones and joints, old sores and  
ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis  
disseminata, salt rheum, diseases of the  
kidneys, leucorrhoea, gonorrhea, arising  
from the use of mercury, pain in  
the side and shoulder, general debility,  
dropsy, jaundice, lung disease, &c.**

The following case of Benjamin Hughes is  
one of the most astonishing on record. After  
sixty years' sickness, two years' excruciating  
torture, the amputation of one leg and the  
body and limbs almost a mass of sores, un-  
dergoing all the various remedies, and  
having tried every Yellow Dock and Sar-  
saparilla, is almost invulnerable.

**REMARKS BY THE PROPRIETOR.**  
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN., Jan. 2.

In 1845, I was afflicted with a severe  
case of King's evil, and after six months  
of suffering, I was compelled to amputate  
my left leg, and my body and limbs were  
covered with sores, and I was almost  
unable to move. I was in this state for  
two years, and I cannot describe to you, I was  
so weak, that I never rested day or night.  
I was given up to die, and by the help of  
God, I made preparation for death, and had  
nothing to do but to wait for the angels to  
bury my remains.

In 1847, I was brought one of your  
bottles of Dr. Guysott's Improved Yellow  
Dock and Sarsaparilla, and I found  
it was the best medicine I had ever used.  
I took it for two bottles, and I found  
it was the best medicine I had ever used.  
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# Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 2.

TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

NUMBER 34.

THE  
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER  
F. H. PRATT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OFFICE, "FOLSON'S OLD BUILDING,"  
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. No names entered on our books, unless the subscription money is received. Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
One Square, (12 lines), one insertion, \$1 00  
Each additional insertion, 50  
One year, \$10 00  
One-half column, 3 months, 25 00  
One-half column, 6 months, 40 00  
One-half column, 1 year, 50 00  
One column, 3 months, 30 00  
One column, 6 months, 45 00  
One column, 1 year, 60 00  
Business notices, 50 cents per square for first insertion and 25 cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of ad. Yearly advertisements out of the State and make payments half yearly in advance, but when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements. Local advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates. Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly. Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change of alteration ordered. Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,  
In all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.  
HENRY D. BARRON,  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
ST. CROIX FALLS,  
(OPPOSITE TAYLOR FALLS.)  
Folk County, Wisconsin.  
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Minnesota and Wisconsin.  
Agent of Anna Insurance Company for the counties of Chisago, Minnesota, and Polk, Wis.

EDWARD H. WOOD,  
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,  
TAYLOR FALLS,  
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.  
PROMPT and special attention given to collections and remittances.  
REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO  
E. G. Gorman, St. Paul,  
Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, Chatham,  
Gen. James Shields, Fairbault,  
Hon. W. W. Phelps, Red Wing,  
Hon. George L. Becker, Mt. Pleasant.

Samuel Pierson,  
Practical Watchmaker,  
Cor. First and Bench Sts.,  
(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE)  
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

W. H. C. Folsom,  
DEALER IN  
Real Estate,  
TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.  
Taylor Falls, Feb. 22. n1-ly

Stannard & Setzer,  
Attorneys & Counselors  
AT LAW,  
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

WILL also attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

Sunrise House,  
SUNRISE CITY - MINNESOTA.  
N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THIS above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful stable attendants.  
n 41-6 m

OLD Newspapers for wrapping paper, for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

Selected Poetry,  
Never Say Fail.  
In life's rosy morning,  
In youth's early pride,  
Let this be your motto,  
Your footsteps to guide,  
In storm and in sunshine,  
Whatever assail,  
We'll onward and upward,  
And never say fail!

The spirits of angels  
Are active I know,  
As higher and higher  
In glory they go.  
Metaphors on bright pinions  
From heaven they sail,  
To cheer and encourage  
Who never say fail!  
Then onward—'tis wiser  
Than sitting aside,  
And dreaming and sighing  
And waiting the tide,  
For earnest in action,  
They only prevail.  
Woodenly march onward,  
And never say fail!

With a spirit no dangers  
Or threats can dismay,  
And a heart that to sorrow  
Will never give way,  
You'll battle and conquer,  
Though thousands assail;  
How strong and how mighty  
Who never say fail!

Then onward—still onward,  
No effort in vain;  
Head not the evens  
Who'd gladly detain;  
All obstacles vanish,  
All enemies quail,  
In the night of their wisdom  
Who never say fail!

Miscellaneous Department.  
THE PHANTOM WITNESS.  
AN ENGLISH STORY.  
(CONCLUDED.)  
Poor Anna's fortune seemed wholly to have given way. Her fair face was hidden in her hands, and resting on the front of the bar. It was a fashion to place a row of aromatic herbs on the bar before the prisoner in those days, and among them she leaned; and some of them, watered by her tears, fell upon her sister's lap as she sat beneath.

Then came the question, "Prisoner at the bar, do you plead guilty or not guilty to the present indictment?" Anna did not stir. The poor girl had not heard the question; but her sister rose, and in a mild, clear voice, said:

"She is not guilty, sirs. He was my little one. He is in heaven now, and if you take her life, she will go to him sooner than I, and be happy. She is not guilty, sirs."

The governor of the jail had by this time joggled Anna by the arm, and whispered to her, who looked up hastily and said, "O, no, no, no, a thousand times, no!"

"The plea is Not Guilty," said the judge, "so enter it."

The attorney general rose. The court was hushed. I never took my eyes off his for one moment while he spoke.

"My lord and gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar, Anna Dormer Heritage, is on her trial for the murder of Ernest Seaton. If she be guilty, it is a guilt which casts the shadow of its terrible atrocity over every heart in England; if innocent, she is a piece of suffering virtue which I implore Heaven to protect. I am here to perform a duty, not to advocate a cause. God forbid that by one look, one tone, or gesture, I should seek to color a fact or inflame your passions. I wish to be the mouthpiece of a narrative merely; you are the judges. The present respected high sheriff of the county is Sir Ralph Heritage, of Heritage Hall. He had a brother who married and went to reside in Ceylon with his wife and two infant daughters. One of these daughters, in the course of years, was there married to Mr. Seaton, a young merchant. He died, leaving her a widow with a child the murdered Ernest Seaton mentioned in the indictment against the prisoner now on trial. The brother of Sir Ralph Heritage died at Ceylon, soon after the death of his wife, and the two daughters were alone, one a widow, with her infant son—the other, the prisoner at the bar. They communicated with their uncle, Sir Ralph Heritage, who sent them a kind invitation to come to him, intimating, at the same time, that he would make his grand-nephew, Ernest Seaton, his heir. The came—the child, the mother, and the young aunt. They reached

ed Liverpool in the ship Alceste, and took a post-chaise to Northamptonshire. The chaise broke down at a place named Dallington Flats, and the party were compelled to take refuge from a raging storm, and to pass the night at an inn named the Wheatheaf. The child, the mother, and the aunt, retired early to a double-bedded room. The child slept with its mother, the prisoner at the bar in the other bed. At five minutes past one o'clock on that night, the landlord and his wife were awakened by loud screams, and they hurried in the direction of the sound, which led them to the room in question. Mrs. Seaton was found lying insensible in the door-way. The prisoner at the bar was sitting up in bed, and much disheveled on her hands with blood. The body of the child, Ernest, was found between that bed and the wall with a knife in its heart. Now, gentlemen of the jury, these are the prominent facts; but there are some collateral ones, which it is my duty to mention. The landlady of the Wheatheaf will depose that, as she was passing the door of the room occupied by the two sisters, she heard them conversing, and with an incidental curiosity, she paused to listen, when she heard the prisoner say, 'I shall go to the wall, and not get a husband, all on account of your little Ernest, when I intended to make uncle Ralph take to me, or make me his favorite, and leave me all his money.' These, the landlady will tell you, may not be the exact words used, but she will swear to you, as she has already sworn to the justice, that they are very near, and contain the sentiment that was uttered. Collateral fact the second, then, my lord and gentlemen of the jury, is, that knife which did the deed belonged to the prisoner, and was bought by her at Colombo, in Ceylon. Gentlemen, God aid and help us all to get at the truth of this matter. I have nothing more to say."

The attorney general sat down, not adding one word to his bare statement of these facts, on which the case rested. A cold perspiration sat on my brow. How fearfully strong was the case, and what had I to rebut it with? Nothing—nothing! What if Brown had absconded? What if Brown had been swallowed up by an earthquake? His absence or presence would make but little difference in such a case. He had only seen what others saw—he could add nothing to the evidence of the landlord and landlady of the inn.

I felt as if my very heart paled, as I saw the blank, half terror-stricken countenances of the jury, and fancied that in every whisper they indulged in to each other, the word "guilty" might be found.

The junior counsel for the prosecution now rose, and called for "Jacob Wilts."

There was a slight bustle, and the landlord got into the witness box. He merely deposed to the coming of the sisters and child to "The Wheatheaf," and the alarm in the night, and the finding of the dead body of the child, as stated.

The attorney general then glanced at me, and I rose to cross-examine.

"Had you any other guests in 'The Wheatheaf,' on the night in question?" "Yes, sir: a Mr. Brown."

"When did he come?" "About an hour after the ladies."

"Was he a stranger to you?" "Quite, sir."

"Where did he sleep?" "At the end of the gallery, about fifty paces off the ladies' room."

"You can go down now, but I shall want you again."

"Yes, sir."

Martha Wilts, the landlady, was the next witness examined, and she confirmed what the attorney general had stated. Her account of what Anna had said made a strong impression on the jury, and when I rose to cross-examine her, I felt that that was the point to attend to.

"Now, Mrs. Wilts," I said, "you have said many a thing in jest to your husband, and he to you no doubt?" "Lord bless you, yes sir."

"And meant no harm?" "Not the least, sir."

"Of course not. Now, can you recollect anything you may have said to him, or of him, in that harmless way, lately?" "Oh dear, yes, sir! When he takes a drop too much I am very apt to say that I hope the next thing will choke him, but I no more mean it than you do, sir."

"And of course by the tone in which you say it, he knows it is only a joke?" "So be sure."

"You speak it in something of the tone of the prisoner at the bar, when she said she should never get a husband?" "Just so, sir."

"That will do. You can go down."

Mr. Brown was the next witness called, and no one appeared.

I was resolved to make the most I could in favor of the prisoner, out of the disappearance of Brown, although I feared it would not be much; but it was not then time to take notice of it.

The name of Brown reverberated through the court, and the passages, and the adjacent street—but no Brown appeared.

The attorney general then himself arose and said:

"It is my most painful duty to call Mrs. Rachel Seaton. It is a duty I fear would have avoided, if possible, for no man can feel more sensibly than I do how sad to her must be the task of being summoned for the prosecution in this case, but it cannot be helped, and I therefore call Mrs. Seaton."

With a slow and melancholy step the poor mother got into the witness box, but she kept her eyes upon Anna with a longing, tender glance, till the judge said, mildly, "Witness you must look this way."

Then she gently turned from the observation of Anna, and they could all see the tears rolling down her cheeks.

"Sirs—sirs!" she cried; "this should not be. You will understand, sirs, that he was my boy—my only one. You cannot understand how—I loved him—because—because that is hidden here—here, in my poor broken heart. But when, I, who, losing him, you see, sirs, have lost all—all that I had in this world—when I declare that Anna is innocent, you should listen to me. Last night, sirs—it was at the same hour last night—no, my babe—my own dear—oh, Heaven, these tears scald me! If I could only die now—now—now!"

How she wept—what a passion of grief was there!—and throughout all the court you might hear sobs and faint cries; and the judge wrapped his mantle over his face and leaned back in his chair; and all was still but the voice of grief in that court.

The attorney general said faintly, "I will ask nothing of this woman."

Then I rose.

"Madam! madam!" My voice sounded hollow and strange, in the midst of so much grief and such sounds of tears, and the poor woman started and looked up at me.

"Ah, yes!" she said. "To you—to you!"

She had recognized me as acting for the defense, and she meant to say that she would speak to me; and before I could ask her anything, she went on:

"Sirs, all listen to me. I did not see the murderer of my darling, but I saw his shadow. It is ever present to me now—like a phantom, it goes with me wherever I may go! Last night, too—oh, you will say that was a dream, but dreams are of heaven's making, as well as waking thoughts—I saw him then—my little angel! Oh, what a light was there!—the light of heaven in the dear eyes and on the little face—the shining colors of heaven were about him—my own dear little one! I heard his voice—so soft, so low, so beautiful; and he said that she was innocent, and had ever loved him."

"Sister, dear sister!" cried Anna—"I did ever love him—I am innocent."

There were sobs and cries now in the court, and twice I tried to command my voice to speak before I could say to her, "Madam, madam! That shadow you saw on the night of the murder? Tell us of it."

"I will—I will! I saw it on the wall. The tall, broad shadow, or the phantom of a man."

"What was it like?" interposed the judge. "Tell us, madam, what it was like if you can."

"I will! I will! What is this?" Mrs. Seaton looked around her and up at the windows of the court with a shudder.

"It is nothing," said I. A thunder storm is about to take place. That is all."

For the last few minutes the court had been gradually getting so dark, that it was scarcely possible to see from one side of it to the other, and scarcely had the last words passed my lips when a flash of blue lightning, that was perfectly bewildering in its brightness, lit up the place and was followed by such a peal of thunder, that the building in which was the court house appeared to shake to its foundations.

A scene of confusion appeared in the court, by the efforts of some to leave, and by some females fainting. A loud voice then cried out, close to the door, "Make way there—make way! Out of my way, I say! I cannot—I will not stay here. We shall have the place down about our ears! Out of my way!"

A man who had been hiding in an obscure corner close to the jury-box, tried to fight his way out of the court. Then a voice called out, "That is Brown!"

It was never discovered who uttered those words, but I called out loudly—"Detain that man! He is a witness in this case, and duly subpoenaed, and being in court, can be compelled to speak. Stop the man!"

Brown was pounced upon by several officers, and brought forward.

"What is this for?" he cried. "What have I done? Ha, ha! A prime joke, this!"

The attorney general sprang to his feet.

"You are our witness," he said.—"My lord judge, may we have lights?" "Lights," said the judge; "I cannot see my notes."

The darkness of the court increased each moment, and the thunder again, like the discharge of heavy ordnance, rolled over the building.

"I have nothing to say," cried Brown; "no evidence to give, I tell you. I was fast asleep and heard cries, and went to see what was amiss; and then I saw just what the landlord and landlady saw, no more, no less."

"Lights, there," cried the judge. "Yes, my lord," cried a voice.

A man appeared with a light which was to light the chandelier.

What shrieks are those? Oh! sounds of terror—wild laughter, cries of exultation mingled with horror.

It is the bereaved mother.

"Look—oh, look! There on the wall, near to you, my lord judge! This is God's mercy! It is heaven's testimony—the phantom witness! I know it well! There is the murderer's shadow!"

There was a strange shouting cry in the court. The counsel all rose from their seats, and the judge looked askance with amazement on his face.

Cast on the wall of the court by the light that had been brought, was the shadow of the man Brown. Huge and exaggerated, there it was; and as he shrank down in the vain hope of escaping its prodigious size, Mrs. Seaton had seen it, even as she had seen it cast on the wall of the corridor of the inn by the oil lamp in the passage, as he had shrank away with the blood of the innocent child upon his count.

Brown then made a frantic effort to escape, but he was overpowered and secured in a moment. The storm clouds passed over, and a long, broad beam of sunshine streamed into the court.

"Not Guilty!" cried the jury with one voice; and in another moment Anna was in the arms of her sister.

Then a tall, pale old man stood up by the side of the judge. It was Sir Ralph Heritage, the high sheriff, who had risen from his sick bed, and arrived in the court during its darkness from the storm. His hands clasped together, and with a deep sigh, he said, as he looked at Brown: "You are my unhappy son, and now I have a key to all these horrors. You have done murder, lest a new claimant on my affection should arise in the person of the poor child you have destroyed. My lord judge, this is my death-blow. Take me home, you that have compassion."

The high sheriff sank back on the bench, and when they went to raise him, they found him a corpse.

The motive of Richard Heritage in committing this dreadful deed at the inn was now too apparent. He was tried and convicted in due course, but managed to procure a deadly poison, and evade the sentence of the law.

A will of Sir Ralph Heritage was found, which left the bulk of his property to the poor murdered child, so that his male relatives put in their claims;

but a sufficient sum was secured for the ease and competence of both Rachel and Anna.

Poor Rachel! She only lived one year, and then she went to see, not in a dream, but in reality, the sunshine of heaven on the face of her baby boy.

Hex's Nests—Fowls of all kinds, when laying, like a secret place where their fellows cannot see them. They do not like to squat down in the henery, surrounded by the greedy flocks, that are ready to pounce into the nest as soon as an egg is laid and devour it. Therefore, to gratify the hen's secretiveness, and at the same time save the eggs from being devoured by one of the flock, my practice has been, for a number of years, to make their nests of nail kegs, not those that are very small, nor the largest ones, but of those that will hold about one hundred pounds. In years past I have been accustomed to fill a keg about half full of straw for a nest; but the last winter I have sawed all the kegs into two equal parts, knocking out the heads, and then nail a piece of cloth over the large end of each half keg, for a bottom. Any kind of old or new cloth may be tacked on with small trimming tacks. During the winter these half kegs are nailed up against the side of the henery, four feet from the floor.

Hens that lay will soon learn that when they get into these nests their fellows can't see them, as they are completely secluded in their cosy nests; and if they themselves are disposed to eat eggs, they find that if they attempt it while standing on the edge of the keg they cannot reach them conveniently, and if they hop down into the nest and attempt to pick the eggs they will roll down against their feet, and they soon learn that they are not able to pick hard enough in such a position to break the shell. I find that a cloth bottom is superior to a wooden bottom covered with a nest of straw. As the weather becomes warmer, so that the hens seek nests in the yard, we make nests in secluded nooks, or the kegs might be removed from the henery and nailed against the side of the fence and a little roof made over them.

A NEW VEGETABLE.—There has lately been exhibited, at several meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society a new vegetable, which promises to become a permanent institution among kitchen garden crops. It is a cabbage in form of Brussels sprouts. The stem is a foot high, bearing on its summit a good sized hearted cabbage, of the ordinary character but the stem is covered with small cabbages about the size of a small dessert apple, and these, when cooked, form an excellent dish, partaking of the flavor of a nice summer cabbage, and without the strong Savory flavor which distinguishes the Brussels sprouts.

PRESERVING EGGS.—W. R. Handy, Iron Co., Mo., writes to the American Agriculturist that eggs may be preserved (such a whole year, as follows: Enclose as many eggs as convenient in a piece of musquito netting or other thin cloth, plunge them in boiling water for twenty seconds, then put them away in any cool place. This does not look plausible, but it may be easily tried with a few eggs. If it succeeds, of which Mr. H. is certain, the directions are valuable.—American Agriculturist.

THE BOY'S ANSWER.—Two boys of a tender age, who went by the name of Tom and Jack, became members of a district school in a certain New England town. On making their appearance, the teacher called them up before the assembled school, and proceeded to make certain interrogatories concerning their names, ages, &c.

"Well, my fine lad," said the teacher to the first one, "what is your name?" "Tom," promptly responded the juvenile.

"Tom," said the teacher, "that does not sound well. Remember always speak the first name. You should have said Thomas. Now my son, (turning to the other boy, whose expectant face suddenly lighted up with the satisfaction of a newly comprehended idea,) now then, will you tell me what your name is?"

From Fortress Monroe.  
Another Brilliant Victory near Hatteras.  
FR. MONROE, Oct. 8.  
The frigate Susquehanna has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting intelligence. The day after the capture of the propeller Fanny, by rebels, the Cerus and Putnam having one of the launches of the Susquehanna in tow went up the Chicomicoquia and loaded seven days provisions, returning the same evening, without having seen anything of the rebels. On Friday, however, word reached Hatteras Inlet by the Stars and Stripes, that 2,400 rebels consisting of a Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia regiment, had come over from the mainland in six small steamers, schooners and flat boats, and attacked the 20th Indiana regiment, who were obliged to retreat.

The Susquehanna steamed up outside while Col. Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras light by night fall, a distance of 13 miles. During the night Col. Hawkins was joined by the 20th Indiana regiment who had passed in the darkness a large body of rebels who had landed for the purpose of cutting them off.

Col. Brown reported a loss of his men, comprising his sick and wounded, and 20 pickets who could not be called in. He succeeded in saving his tents, provisions, &c.

On Saturday morning the Monticello steamed around the Cape, and a few miles up met the rebels marching down the narrow neck of land to attack our troops. The rebel steamers were also landing troops to co-operate with them. They were in easy range, and the Monticello opened upon them with shells, five second fuses, 218 of which were fired from three guns in three hours and thirty minutes, doing great execution.

The confederates at first tried to shelter themselves, but soon broke in every direction and took refuge upon their vessels. A shell passed through the wheel house of the Fanny, which was already employed against us. It is reported that their loss must have reached 200 or 300 killed and wounded during the engagement. A member of the Indiana regiment, who had been taken prisoner, managed to escape. He took to the surf and was picked up by a boat from the Monticello. He reports that the first shell from the Monticello killed Col. Bartow, of the Georgia regiment, and that the havoc was frightful. He also reports that when he escaped he killed a confederate captain with his revolver. Upon the withdrawal of the confederates the Monticello and Susquehanna and the land forces returned to Hatteras Inlet.

Lieut. Burkhead, from whom I have obtained the above account, thinks that no advance can be made from the inlet without the support of a fleet of light draught vessels. He also thinks that our forces at the Inlet should be speedily increased.

The Spaulding arrived at the inlet on the 7th inst., with Gen. Mansfield, and landed her men and stores.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut. Brown for this brilliant achievement, which has caused great exultation at Old Point.

Col. Brown narrowly escaped with the 20th Indiana regiment. He was shelled from confederate vessels, and troops were landed both above and below him, yet he managed to escape with comparatively small loss. The particulars of his masterly movements have not yet arrived.

A special dispatch to the Herald, says the frigate Susquehanna brings intelligence that the gunboat Monticello and Susquehanna destroyed a rebel gunboat, two transports, and damaged the Fanny beyond repair, in the late action.

RATHER LOW NECKED.—The ridiculous and immodest habit which has so long prevailed in fashionable female society of wearing extraordinary low necked dresses is hit off very cleverly in the following anecdote: A young, headless youth had been captivated by the revealed charms of a fashionable miss, and one day told his mother his ailment, and declared he must marry his innamorata or die. "But dear son," said the mother of fact mother, "you have only known her see more of her before you decide."

"More of her!" exclaimed the lad; "why I have seen down to the fifth rib on each side already!" Certainly, the headless traveler was not far wrong when he declared that in matter of dress, the English and American ladies outstrip those of every other nation.



# TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if not written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Roberts & Landon are our authorized agents in Chicago and New York.

J. W. Cox & Co. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

## The Result.

We have returns from all of the towns in the county but one, Rushesba, and the result is nearly a unanimous vote for the Republican tickets. The majorities in the several towns foot up as follows:

Taylor Falls, Republican majority.	23
Frederick.	20
Chicago Falls.	20
Wendell.	18
Andover.	16
Total.	97
Summe, Democratic majority.	9
Republican majority.	107

The town of Rushesba will undoubtedly increase the Republican majority to nearly two hundred. The vote was very light, it being only half of that cast last year. The result, however, to every lover of his country, is gratifying in the extreme. It proves conclusively that the people of Chicago county appreciate the blessing to be derived by a free Government, and are emphatically in favor of sustaining it through weal and through woe.

The Democratic party never was very powerful in this county, and for the past two or three years has been "growing small by degrees and beautifully less." By the next election there will not be enough left of it to cast a respectable shadow.

"Let it be recorded" that, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the Democracy of Chicago County did not poll forty votes! "What a falling off is there, my countrymen!"

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn from Mr. George Folsom, that there were 27 votes cast in Rushesba, 23 of which were Republican. This makes the Republican majority in the county 191.

## The State Election.

The returns from the various counties in the State, meagre though they are, indicate the election of the Republican ticket by increased majorities over last year, though the aggregate vote is considerably less.

In Ramsey county, where last fall Lincoln received but three majority, and where, at the last State election, Geo. L. Becker, the Democratic nominee for Governor received 400 majority, Ramsey's majority is 67.

Washington county has given nearly 200 majority for the State ticket, and has elected her entire county ticket—Messrs. Whiting, Burt and Thomas, Republicans, are elected to the House from the Second District.

Dakota county has gone Democratic by a small majority.

Goodhue gives her usual Republican majority.

Hennepin has given a large Republican majority.

In Wabash county the Republican State ticket received 300 majority.

Olmsted went about 400 Republican.

Scott gave about 200 Democratic majority.

Nicollet gives the Republican State ticket about 100 majority, and the local ticket 130. Well done for Nicollet.

The Democrats have carried Le Sueur county by a heavy majority.

From the returns received there is no doubt that the Republicans will have a "good working majority" in both branches of the Legislature.

PINE COUNTY.—We are informed by Hon. Emil Munch that Pine county cast 33 votes, every one of them Republican. This is doing very well for a county that only two years ago was unanimously Democratic. The people of Pine county couldn't swallow the treasonable pill compounded at Saint Paul, yeelp the "Democratic Platform," and so they went en masse for the Republican State ticket.

THE DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court, for Chicago county, convened at Folsom Hall, on Tuesday last. Judge McMillan is dispatching business very rapidly, having disposed of five or six cases the first day. Attorneys Burt, Curtis, Cornman and Thompson, of Stillwater, are in attendance.

The Second Minnesota Regiment left Fort Snelling for Washington, on Monday morning last.

The St. Croix Rifles.—Mr. Munch arrived from Pine county, on Friday last, with his company, the St. Croix Rifles, and stopped in town until Tuesday morning, when he left for Fort Snelling on the steamer H. S. Allen. He had nearly twenty-five of the most stalwart and finest appearing men we have ever seen together. At Marine and Stillwater there were quite a number of recruits awaiting his arrival, and if he succeeds in filling up his company with as good men as those he took away from here, we venture to say no company that has been organized in the State since the war began, will excel it in any respect. During Mr. Munch's stay in town, his men, with hardly an exception, behaved in a very gentlemanly manner, and won the praise of the entire community. And the belief is general, that in whatever sense of action they may be placed, they will never shrink from danger, nor disgrace their country's flag. The best wishes of the people of Chicago county attend them. They are to be attached to the Third Regiment.

On Sunday last, two Swedes bailing from Stillwater, and driving a horse belonging to Mr. Bronley, of that city, came into town, and after running their horse through our streets at the top of his speed, were arrested by our Sheriff, J. D. Ballard, and the horse put into Mr. Webb's stable. Being intoxicated, the Sheriff thought proper not to let them drive the poor animal longer, which was just right. They made considerable noise at being so summarily dealt with, but on being told by "derry" that they did not keep quiet he would put them in the "jag," they cooled off considerably. They ran the horse nearly all the way from Stillwater, driving the distance, 30 miles, in about three hours. If the young gentlemen didn't have a horse to pay for when they returned to Stillwater, they were lucky.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The St. Croix Rifles were presented with a nice flag, on Monday afternoon last, made by the relatives of Hon. Emil Munch. About four o'clock Mr. Munch marched his company to his mother's residence, on Bench street, where they were drawn up in line and addressed by Mrs. Munch as follows:

"Brave men of the St. Croix Valley!—It affords me the greatest pleasure to present to you, in the name of my family, this flag. Keep it to remember the family and your homes. I will only add one wish. My desire is that your Red, White and Blue will confide in our Black and Gold. Is it the intention of the Company so to do?" (Loud cheers, and cries of "Yes!" "Yes!")

After the above remarks, Miss Theresa Munch came forward and presented the flag, accompanied by the following well chosen words:

"So take then, brave men of the St. Croix Rifles, this flag, bearing the colors of Freedom—these colors that once led your fathers to victory; fight under them to your own honor, to the honor of God and your country, and for the maintenance of Freedom, Right and Humanity."

The flag was then presented to Mr. Munch who responded as follows:

"This flag of our Union, may ever it wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

RECRUITS WANTED.—We received a call yesterday from Maj. Blodgett, of the 16th Regiment, Regular Army, who is in town for the purpose of obtaining recruits for that Regiment. The Regiment is now in St. Louis, and when full is to serve in the Western Department, under Gen. Fremont. For all who wish to enter the regular service here is a fine opportunity. Transportation and subsistence will be supplied by the government. Maj. Blodgett is stopping at the Folsom House, and those who have any intention of enlisting would do well to apply to him soon, as his stay here will be short.

COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER AND BALL TO THE ST. CROIX RIFLES.—On Monday evening last the citizens of this town gave the St. Croix Rifles a complimentary supper and ball, which, though an impromptu affair, was highly creditable and a perfect success. Folsom Hall was crowded at an early hour—in fact the entire town appeared to have turned out, and all seemed to enjoy themselves in the best possible manner. At eleven o'clock the company sat down to a good supper, prepared by M. J. Webb, of the Chicago House, and after satisfying the "inner man," returned to the hall and "tripped the light fantastic toe" until a late hour in the morning.

"Sam," Pierson, our good natured jeweler, who has been out of town during the greater part of the summer, recently returned, and has "opened up" at the Drug Store, on Bench street, where he is prepared to perform any work in his line with promptness, and in a satisfactory manner.

Messrs. Mosher and Humphrey shipped 200 to Milwaukee, on Monday, nearly 200 bushels of cranberries.

## Our War Correspondence.

From our Regular Correspondent.

CAMP STONE, NEAR HOWARD'S POINT, September 22, 1861.

FRIEND PRATT:—I am at a loss how or where to begin this communication, but as one has long been doing you, I must make an effort. Since my last, nothing hardly worthy of note has transpired, for we are yet at our old camping ground, and camp life with us is very dull and monotonous. Our principal occupation is drilling and ranging over the country in pursuit of adventure or pleasure.

This regiment, however, is the river picket guard, but there is nothing exciting about that, for the enemy's pickets are very civil and talkative, and I have frequently had a "big talk" with them. There are two of the enemy's camps in sight from the river, but they seem to be well protected, for we have sent them our compliments in that way several times, but in consequence of the distance, which is about three and a half miles, we did not do much damage, they (the enemy) leaving until we got through firing, and then returning 1 presume, for the tents have not yet been removed. They tried to "steal a march" on us last week, but were caught in the act. From what I have learned from their pickets, they think that we have an entrenched battery on a hill that is near the river, but we have not, yet it has been very convenient for us to annoy them by throwing shot and shell whenever we thought it would pay well to return the compliment. They had worked hard under cover of the night and thrown up an embankment, thinking, I suppose, that we could not see them, but unfortunately for them, one day while they were at work behind their entrenchments, they were discovered by Gen. Stone, and he sent a message to them in the style of a few shot and shell from "some heavy rilled cannon that were near. The rebels decamped instantly, and have not been seen in that place since. I do not think they will attempt to renew their labors. It is thought they must have suffered somewhat, as we could see where every shot struck, and a number of shells were seen to burst right in their midst, and the long "sings" must have buzzed in fearful proximity to them, from the dust thrown up.

It is very difficult to get any reliable news concerning the movements of the troops at Washington, for the papers there are not allowed to publish any contemplated movement, and every thing is done in a very quiet and mysterious manner. There was a little movement made at or near the Long Bridge the other day, and a fair challenge was made, but they did not do much, only firing a few shells and then fell back again. Our troops brought off a lot of hay and grain belonging to the rebels, with the loss of only wounding one man.

We have been under marching orders several times, but each time the order was countermanded. A few days ago we had a little excitement in camp, of which I must inform you. A telegraphic dispatch had been received requiring our officers to be ready to march "on a minute's notice," as Gen. McClellan anticipated making an onward movement. The next day the Col. (or Gen. he now is) saw a horseman approaching at a headlong pace, and he, anticipating an order, shouted for the drummer and immediately ordered the "long roll" to be beat. "Pete" came forth from the cavernous depths of his tent with his "parabellums and sticks," and "picketed in." Instantly the entire camp was astir and in less time than I can tell it, the battalion was drawn up on the parade ground. Men who had been on the sick report for weeks came out with muskets and cartridge-box ready and anxious for a "serenade." As soon as we were formed, the Gen. inquired into the number of cartridges we had. Finding them deficient in numbers, we were ordered to stack arms and go to our quarters and fill up to thirty-five rounds. This we did, and filled our canteens and loaded our revolvers and fell in, ready for a march and a fight. But we were doomed to disappointment, for the courier proved to be a dragon on his way to Poolsville, and was making good time for reasons of his own. Since this we have slept with arms by our sides, in answer to the order we received. We may be attacked at any moment, for there are couriers in sight, moving in all directions on the other side of the river. If they attempt to cross here they will get a warm reception from us, for we have the 15th, 19th and 20th Massachusetts and the 7th Michigan here, with many other regiments near. There are three batteries here and a company of cavalry. This I think is enough to give double our number perfect "fits." We are more apprehensive on account of a number of desertions that have occurred near here. A captain from the Tammamut regiment, one private from the 19th and two from the 18th Massachusetts

have deserted. It is thought that they have taken refuge with the enemy.

It is rumored here that Gen. Stone has refused to relinquish the Minnesota 1st to Gen. Gorman, stating that he wanted to "keep one good and well drilled regiment in his brigade, but I also hear that Gen. G. is making desperate efforts to get the 1st and 2d Minnesota under his command. He is still our acting Col., though he now wears the star instead of the spread eagle.

Since my last there has been a serious tragedy with us. A man belonging to company H, by the name of Bates, while in a fit of intoxication, shot a colored man, the cook of that company. He had his gun around snapping caps at the men, and seemed to enjoy their trepidation hugely. At last he slipped a load into his musket and it was discharged in such a manner that the man was wounded, the ball passing through his left arm which was partially raised, then entering his body on the left side, breaking the fourth rib, came out at the right breast. The poor fellow clasped his hands across his breast, ran a few steps and fell. He was taken up and every care taken of him, but he died in forty-eight hours. The murderer was arrested and tied, but on becoming sober he showed signs of insanity and was untied, kept under arrest. He was tried by a court martial and sentenced to fifteen days in the stocks. There is some dissatisfaction with his sentence.

The first death by disease in this camp occurred to-day. The name of the deceased is Charles Woodworth, of company D. His disease was typhoid fever. The general health of the camp is improving, the malarial having disappeared and many of the wounded men are returning to duty.

Dr. Le Boutellier has been released on parole and was here. He did not tell us much, as he is obliged to keep rather "mum." He says, however, that many of the troops at Richmond are poorly armed, many badly clothed, and money very scarce. He reports enough to eat.

One of the pickets told me the other day that their clothes were bad, and that they had no money; another said that they received twenty-four dollars per month, and that they were paid every two months, regularly receiving forty-eight dollars in Confederate scrip.

Truly yours,  
BOGGER.

OCTOBER 1, 1861.

I was too late for the mail with the foregoing lines, and will append a little later news.

It is reliably reported that the rebels have left Leesburg, which is only about six or eight miles from us.

Boat building is going on at the ferry and above us, so I think that we are going to make an effort soon. You may expect to hear of the "boys" in the fricas, as we are busy in the skirmish drill, and I understand that this is to be our style hereafter.

A man belonging to company H was brought into camp severely wounded, last night. He was "on picket," and was wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade. It is not thought dangerous.

We hear a heavy firing this morning, sounding in the direction of the Chain Bridge. We do not know what it is, unless it be a reconnaissance. More anon.

WHOLE SOUTHER.—Charley Young, late editor of the Prescott Transcript, has "gone for a soldier." He says: "The war is for the cause of God, and being his by solemn vow we invest all in this effort to sustain his cause."

THE WEATHER.—For the past week we have had delightful weather, and the present fall birds fair, as is usual in Minnesota, to be the most pleasant season of the year.

We are under obligations to George Veilee, of the steamer Enterprise, for St. Paul papers in advance of the mails.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF NEW ORLEANS BY NATIONAL TROOPS.—We have heard vague rumors for several days that New Orleans had been occupied by the Federal troops. Intelligence was received in this city last evening by way of Nashville, which leads us to believe that the rumor has its foundation in fact. One report in which we place confidence says that the Federal forces took possession of the city on the 5th inst., without firing a gun. It is said that the fleet, having the 15th, 19th and 20th Massachusetts and the 7th Michigan here, with many other regiments near. There are three batteries here and a company of cavalry. This I think is enough to give double our number perfect "fits." We are more apprehensive on account of a number of desertions that have occurred near here. A captain from the Tammamut regiment, one private from the 19th and two from the 18th Massachusetts

## LATEST NEWS.

### By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Washington, Oct. 11.

Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill were driven in last night by the rebels in force. Their object being doubtless to ascertain the position of our advance.

All our troops are in comfortable condition.

[Tribune Special.]—The army of the Potomac will probably soon be divided into several corps de arme, according to the practice of European commanders. This plan has met with strong opposition from military men of the old school, but McClellan has insisted upon it, and it will probably be adopted.

Should the plan be adopted, McClellan, Franklin and Porter will be among the commanders of the three divisions, which will be from 30,000 to 50,000 strong. Mr. Muir, British Consul at New Orleans is now in Washington, having been twenty-four days en route. His journey was much obstructed by the transportation of rebel troops over the railroads. He says that the same determination and enthusiasm continued to be shown throughout the South.

The rebels are subjected to serious deprivations. All luxuries had disappeared, and many of the necessities of life were becoming scarce. Mr. Muir will probably soon return to England. A squad of cavalry under Major Max, captured a rebel captain from Richmond yesterday, above Poolsville.

John Ponder, of Philadelphia, delivered 10,000 musket rifles, which arrived from Belgium.

Early this morning the steamer Union sent two launches into a creek about seven miles from Aquia creek to burn a rebel schooner. The expedition succeeded. They were fired upon from a field battery but not injured.

The Postmaster General returned to-day.

[Herald Dispatch.]—Governor Ramsey of Minnesota, who has been here for some weeks, attending to the affairs of that State, in connection with military matters, has appointed J. T. Dana a graduate of West Point, Colonel of the 1st Minnesota regiment, in place of Col. Willis A. Gorman, promoted to Brigadier General.

Gov. Yates and Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, have obtained from the Gov. of that State a grant of \$1,000,000, fourteen batteries of James' rifle cannon, six thousand muskets and five hundred rifles.

The best news from the Gulf Squadron is that Commodore McLean, who succeeds Commodore Mervine is on board the Niagara, which is now the flag ship of P. L. Outre. He was making active preparations for a complete closing up the Mississippi. He would then move from that position to Pensacola.

Commodore Mervine, whose departure was much regretted by the whole fleet, intended to ask a court of inquiry but there was apparently no disposition on the part of the government to censure him.

The whole coast from Galveston to Florida reefs was completely blockaded. Fort Pickens was completely isolated. Pensacola, Port Mella and Barrancas and held them. There is no doubt in the opinion of the best officers there, that the place can be taken without serious difficulty.

Richmond papers are trying to conceal not only their losses in the recent skirmishes, but also the forces that retired before our advance on Lewisville; but Gen. Lee's army there, however, was that fact that they had been recently occupied by from 10,000 to 20,000 men.

[World's Dispatch.]—Government has ordered the arrest of certain parties in the west who had large quantities of goods intended to be taken out on the plains and through the Indian Territory into rebel states. Contraband trade of an extensive character is thus prevented.

It is the opinion in high military quarters that unless the enemy attack our lines within two days no battle is imminent. The traces of their camps found by our forces as they advance, show conclusively that the enemy until recently had a force of 20,000 men in a direct line from Munson's Hill to Lewisville.

Brigadier General Stoneman, chief of cavalry on Gen. McClellan's staff, has been appointed Major General of Volunteers, that he may personally superintend and control the large cavalry force now in the field.

The Maryland Postmaster who was arrested for sending bags of letters to the rebel States, has been here together with his packages. The government has obtained valuable information from them. He is in jail.

[Times Dispatch.]—Governor Morgan arrived in Washington this morning. He brings the assurance that New York will have 100,000 men in the field before the close of this month, and that the Empire State is prepared to furnish a quarter of a million of men, and material aid necessary to equip and maintain them.

New York, October 12.  
Horace W. Bridges, first mate of the schooner Joseph, of Rockland, has arrived from the South. This vessel was captured by the Savannah, in which case Bridges will be an important witness.

New York Oct. 12.

The U. S. transport Catawaba is anchored off Gravesend, taking on board the 3d Rhode Island Regiment, which were occupied at Fort Hamilton. The Bowditch, Empire City, Penobscot and Contoocook, and the gun boats Ottawa and Antilla have sailed.

Washington, Oct. 12.  
[Special to Post].—Several stampedes of slaves have occurred in Worcester county, Maryland.

Liet. Bliss, who has just arrived from the camp at Devilsville reports that

everything was quiet at that post to-day.

It is understood that Secretary Cameron's journey to St. Louis has been undertaken for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion concerning the state of affairs in the Western Department.

The rebel privateer Dixie is ascertained to have been a Maryland vessel, formerly a trader.

The Star complains that the over estimate of the army of the Potomac has had an injurious effect on the people of the north, diminishing the number of enlistments. It says 50,000 more troops are wanted here immediately. Indiana has forty regiments in the field already.

The Norfolk Day Book received this morning, contains dispatches received from New Orleans, giving an account of a surprise and attack made on Col. Billy Wilson's Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst. Detachments from several Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama regiments made a landing and drove in Wilson's pickets. Shortly afterwards a fierce fight began.

The Zouaves of Col. Wilson are credited with having fought with great bravery and the rebels admit a loss of about forty killed and eighty wounded.

The rebels claim to have spiked the guns of the Zouaves and destroyed all their camp equipage. They also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves but give no number of the killed. The rebels also say that they carried off a number of prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.  
[Special to Post.]—Mr. Henry Keenel, a citizen of Fairfax county, Virginia, has just arrived from Richmond. He has been imprisoned for several weeks at Richmond for the crime of giving shelter to destitute Federal soldiers, who were taken prisoners by the rebels and applied to him for assistance. His humanity was not to be tolerated among the rebels. He reports that the rebels at Richmond had indulged in extravagant rejoicings over the attack made upon Billy Wilson's Zouaves, at Santa Rosa Island, and claim their troops had won a great victory on that occasion.

The government authorities of rebel camps have had great trouble; their officers had given offence in various ways, and ex-Secretary Floyd and ex-Gov. Wise were fairly in disgrace. Roger A. Pryor is running for rebel Congress, for sacking the army on the ground that there will be a suspension of hostilities during the winter.

A meeting of Railroad officers took place to-day at the general Post Office, at which views were freely interchanged with Postmaster Blair. It is proposed to send a night mail from this city to New York, leaving at six o'clock, and arriving in New York at six next morning.

Washington, Oct. 14.—There is nothing new below.

From Missouri.

LEXINGTON, Mo. Oct. 8.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican writes as follows: The plans of Gen. Price after he captured Lexington was to remain for a time and operate on the north side of the river, and for this purpose, on the 25th of September, he crossed over the river at Lexington with four hundred mounted men, and his force took up their line of march for the railroad with the view of its total destruction, and there said have was to be made of all government forces in North Western Missouri, but late in the evening after, Jones who had been released as a prisoner to the arsenal where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington, and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops, that Fremont was after Price, and that Price, might prepare for a big fight in a few days. This served to raise the spirits of Price's men. They said, "Let Fremont come; they were really for him," but when Jones announced that Fremont had 30,000 men, and his only fear was that Price would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order for sending troops to the railroad, and a messenger was immediately despatched after this already started. They recrossed the river Sunday evening, and the night Price made his order for a movement south, and Gen. Rains' went twenty miles that night on his southern route, and it is believed, Claib, Jackson availed himself of this command as an escort, to get himself out of danger. Price and all his force left Monday 30th, but his train of baggage wagons, about 1200 in number, did not get off before Wednesday morning. If Price had designed a fight with Fremont he would have taken Georgetown road, or possibly Warrensburg road; but instead of this he took the road leading down to the eastern boundary of the State, and to the south west.

I have given a plain narrative of the facts as they have transpired here, and if Price does not make a stand and give battle, all who are cognizant of his movements will be disappointed. His most intelligent friends consider his course a complete back down, while more verdant ones are soled with the idea that he has gone to meet McCulloch, who from most reliable information is some where in Arkansas. His force was very large at Lexington, but they were only for the occasion and have gone home. His force was 15,000 or 18,000 when he left Lexington, and as the fact becomes certain that his destination is Arkansas, his force will be increased.

CAMP GUARDEAN, Oct. 8.

The military authorities, by order of Col. Plummer, of the 11th Missouri, have taken possession of the Post office at this place, Major Bennett of the 10th, in charge.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 10.

[Special to Commercial.]—Lieut. Col. E. B. Brown, of the 7th Missouri regiment, Provost Marshal at Tipton, shot a private of the 6th Missouri this mor-

ning. The Colonel ordered him to lay down some boards he was tearing from a fence, and upon refusing, shot him, killing him instantly. The affair created intense excitement. The 2nd and 6th Missouri regiments rushed to arms, demanding that Brown be delivered up to them. A park of artillery was drawn out in front of the Provost Marshal's office, and Brown was threatening to fire upon the mutineers when the train left.

A scout has just arrived here from Springfield and reports at headquarters that there were only 1,000 rebels at that place. He also reports that Ben. McCulloch was at Camp Jackson with only 150 men, waiting for reinforcements from Arkansas. A large number of McCulloch's forces who were with him at Lexington, and the rest are with Harles. McCulloch expects to join Price at Sac River, which will be about the 20th inst., and the combined forces expected to march on Jefferson City. This information is believed to be entirely reliable.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.

The State Convention met at the Mercantile Library this morning, and adjourned for want of a quorum to meet again at three o'clock. They met again, and there being no quorum adjourned till to-morrow.

John A. Brownlee, a prominent merchant, and until recently president of the Board of Police Commissioners, died to-day.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.

The State Convention met this morning, and a quorum being present, proceeded to business. Resolutions were adopted authorizing their chair to appoint five Commissioners of five each to report on various subjects for the action of the committee, viz: Military and civil officers elections, ways and means and revenue.

Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived this morning. It is understood they come on business connected with the Department of the West, and will remain some days.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 11.

The steamer Paulding returned to Hatteras Inlet, this morning, bringing details of the recent engagement, which differs little from accounts already published. The Indians regiment lost tents, provisions, and many knapsacks, &c. Colonel Brown states his loss at about fifty. None were killed. The inhabitants along the beach came in with the regiments. The rebels loss has been overstated, but it was undoubtedly large.

## ORDINANCE NO. 24.

TO PREVENT AND PUNISH DRUNKENNESS AND NOISY AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT, IN THE TOWNS OF TAYLOR FALLS.

Be it ordained by the Council of the Town of Taylor Falls:

1. That all persons who shall hereafter be guilty of disturbing the public peace and good order of this town, by appearing drunk in the streets thereof, or by noisy cries, fighting and other riotous proceedings, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished upon conviction thereof, before the town Justice of the Peace, by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than three nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the Town Justice of the Peace, at his discretion, may require such persons so convicted, to enter into recognizance to keep the peace, or for their good behavior, or both, in like manner, and with like effect as is provided in Section six, (6) of Chapter one hundred and one, (101) of the compiled statutes of this State, in regard to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in this State; and on the person so convicted, refusing or neglecting to comply with such requirement to recognize, the town Justice of the Peace shall commit him to some safe place of custody until the person shall furnish such recognizance, with sufficient sureties. Provided, that the time for which such person is so committed shall not exceed the space of sixty days.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the town Marshal of this Town, to arrest all persons whom he shall find violating any of the provisions of section one of this Ordinance; and take the same forthwith before the town Justice of the Peace, and enter a complaint against such persons. And the Marshal shall be a competent witness of the part of the town, subject however, to all the rules of cross-examination by the defendant or his counsel. And in all such cases the Justice of the Peace shall proceed to the trial forthwith giving the defendant the benefit of a jury trial, should he demand it as hereinafter provided. And in case of the temporary absence of the town Justice of the Peace, or if the arrest be made by the Marshal between the hours of four o'clock in the afternoon, and nine o'clock in the forenoon, the Marshal shall keep such persons in safe custody, until a trial may be had; Provided, that no trial shall be delayed for the reason above set forth, for a longer period than twenty-four hours.

Sec. 3. The Town Justice of the Peace may at the request of the defendant adjourn any suit brought before him under the provisions of this Ordinance for a period not exceeding ten days. Provided that the defendant shall find good and sufficient bail for his appearance before him at the time fixed for the hearing of the case.

Sec. 4. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of the Ordinance, shall in addition to the fine or imprisonment provided for in section one of this Ordinance be adjudged to pay all the costs of the action according in the case.

Sec. 5. For every arrest made in pursuance of the provisions of this Ordinance the Marshal shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar out of the Town treasury and shall in addition thereto be entitled to witness fees at the same rate established for similar services







Something for the Times.  
A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!

**Johns & Crosley's**  
**AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!**

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD  
For cementing Wood, Leather, China, Ivory,  
Glass, Marble, Pottery, Alabaster,  
Bone, Coral, etc., etc.

**Extracts.**  
"Every housekeeper should have a supply  
of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."  
—New York Times.  
"It is so convenient to have in the house."  
—New York Express.

"It is always ready; this cement is to  
everybody." —New York Independent.  
"We have tried it, and find it as useful in  
our house as water." —Willie's Spirit of the  
Times.

**Price 25 cts. per Bottle.**  
Very liberal discounts to Wholesale Deal-  
ers. Terms cash.

Sole for sale by all Druggists and Store-  
keepers generally throughout the country.  
**JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufacturers,**  
12 William Street, corner of Liberty St.,  
New York.

**JOHNS & CROSLY,**  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED  
**GUTTA PERCHA**  
**CEMENT ROOFING**

The cheapest and most durable Roof-  
ing in use.  
**IT is Fire and Water Proof.**  
It can be applied to new and old Roofs of  
ALL KINDS, and to single roofs without causing  
the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Third that of Tin,  
AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE.  
**GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,**

For preserving and repairing Tin and other  
Metal Roofs of every description. From its  
great elasticity, it is not injured by contraction  
and expansion of metals, and will not  
crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials have been thoroughly test-  
ed in New York and all parts of the Southern  
and Western States, and we can give abun-  
dant proof of all we claim in their favor.  
They are readily applied by ordinary labor-  
ers, at a trifling expense.

**"No Heat is Required."**  
These materials are put up ready for use,  
and for shipping to all parts of the country,  
with full printed directions for application.  
Full descriptive circulars will be furnished  
on application by mail or in person at our  
Principal Office and Warehouse.

**78, WILLIAM STREET,**  
(Corner of Liberty Street.) NEW YORK.  
**Johns & Crosley,**  
AGENTS WANTED.—TERMS CASH!

**DEATH TO SECESSION.**  
**Michael Genter,**  
DEALER IN

**STOVES, TINWARE,**  
etc., etc., etc.,  
**TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.**

HAVING lately received a supply of im-  
proved Cook Stoves, I am now offer-  
ing them at remarkably low prices, for cash.  
All who wish to purchase would do well to  
call and examine my stoves before going else-  
where, as I am confident I can sell them as  
cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the  
country.

Jobbing attended to with promptness and  
dispatch, at prices to suit the times.  
Particular attention paid to tin roofing and  
guttering.  
Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10  
cents for old copper.  
Taylor Falls, May 20, 1861.

**SAWYER HOUSE,**  
SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.  
**E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,**  
**FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.**

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated  
and re-furnished throughout; is desirably  
located, being convenient to the business portion  
of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake  
St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water  
in the Northwest, together with the romantic  
surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest  
variety and the choicest of the market affords;  
and no attention will be wanting to render the  
stay of guests every way pleasant. On the  
arrival of boats, carriages will always be in  
waiting to convey guests to and from the House  
FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of  
Stillwater and its surroundings present attrac-  
tions excelled by few other points in the coun-  
try. Innumerable lakes abound, within con-  
venient drive of the city, plentifully supplied  
with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and  
surrounding forests abound with game—de-  
sirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tour-  
ists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls  
of St. Croix, passing through the most wild  
and romantic scenery in the western country,  
and connect with all of the Mississippi steam-  
ers. Coaches or boats run regularly between  
the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent  
towns.

257 Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet  
of water—being 30 miles in length, and from  
three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine  
sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure  
parties, can be secured at all times at this  
House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.  
June 18, 1861.

**Regular Tri-Weekly**  
**ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,**  
**ENTERPRISE,**  
**GEORGE POOK, MASTER.**

**R. C. EDEN, Clerk.**  
WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays,  
Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott,  
returning on alternate days, and forming a  
direct connection with the Railroad and St.  
Louis packets. For freight or passage apply  
at the clerk's office.

**Furniture! Furniture!**

**THOMPSON & JONES,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND  
DEALERS IN

**Furniture and Upholstery.**  
HAVING the best water power that is to  
be found in this upper country, with  
new and improved machinery, together with  
a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to  
furnish the trade with everything in our line  
at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfac-  
tion. We send manufacture to order upon the  
shortest notice.

**SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,**  
**Bureaus and Desks,**  
**DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,**  
**Lounges, Lounge Beds,**  
**WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,**  
**Enclosed Washstands,**  
**Common Washstands, Children's Crisbs,**  
**Extension Tables,**  
**COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,**  
**Centre Tables,**  
**CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,**  
**Work Tables, Dining Tables,**  
**FRENCH BEDSTEADS,**  
**Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.**  
**TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,**  
**Settees, Stools, Etc.,**  
We will also manufacture to order. Enam-  
eled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and  
stripes.  
Also, we have on hand and are manufactur-  
ing such doors and blinds, all of which will  
be sold as cheap as can be bought anywhere  
in the Northwest.  
Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc.,  
done to order at short notice.

**Thompson & Jones,**  
OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.  
June 21, 1860.

**Direct and Expeditious Route**  
TO ALL POINTS  
**NORTH AND NORTH WEST**  
to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Sing-  
ara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester,  
Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New  
York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.  
via

**Chicago and Northwestern Railway.**  
All steamers going down the Mississippi  
river connect at  
**LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN**  
with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask  
for tickets by  
**MINNESOTA JUNCTION,**  
where the trains from La Crosse connect with  
trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,  
Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will  
ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.  
The time by this favorite route is always as  
quick as any other, and passengers are always  
ALL DELAYS OBTAINED RIDING, &c.  
By recent arrangements  
**Baggage is Checked Through**  
from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via  
Chicago to Jamesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had  
of all Rail Road and boat agents on the river.  
Geo. S. DUNLAP, Sup't.  
E. DE WITT ROUSSEAU, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.  
MASS HENRICKS, North Western Agent.

**FREE OF CHARGE,**  
Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota  
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Through tickets by this route can be had  
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HAS just received a fashionable stock of the  
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Bonnets trimmed and dresses made in the  
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**1861. 1861.**  
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**CHIEN RAILWAY.**  
FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.  
Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without  
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The shortest, quickest and most direct route  
from all points North and Northwest to  
Milwaukee, Jamesville, Chicago, Mil-  
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Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara  
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**PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.**  
The shortest, most comfortable and most  
direct route to the East. Passengers by this  
route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M.,  
(after breakfast on board steamer), and have  
a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of  
cars, in simple time to get supper and take  
the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in  
time for the evening boat of the Detroit and  
Milwaukee Railroad line.  
No change of passengers or baggage be-  
tween Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Mil-  
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Passengers by this route avoid changing  
from boat to cars between twelve and five  
o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus  
ride at Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.  
The boats of this line carry no produce to  
La Crosse, will have no connection at this point,  
and the public may depend on sure connec-  
tions at Prairie du Chien.  
Baggage will be checked through to all  
points East and South, thus avoiding all  
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No omnibus changes in Chicago.  
The time by this favorite route is always as  
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Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night  
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Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du  
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For through tickets apply to  
C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St.  
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**CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,**  
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PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,  
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**LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.**  
Each door and window furnished on the most  
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Are also ready to make kind of  
**Cabinet Work**  
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On shortest notice.  
All kinds of picture taken in exchange for work. Shop  
at corner of

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Guard & Wherry.  
Taylor Falls, Minn., 1861. n-17

**Anton Baier,**  
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**Bench Street,**  
**TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.**

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe mak-  
ing, executed promptly, in a style, and  
of materials warranted to give satisfaction.  
I am bound to keep my stock, and stick like  
razor to the last; so give me a call, and you'll  
get satisfaction for your money.  
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# MISSING ISSUE

Date: Oct 24, 1861



## NUMBER 36.

A kind friend was making a cotton doll for little Annie Grace, who was much interested in the manufactory. She was impatient to have the eyes painted, and when told that they must be done last, she said—'That's the reason why we can't see how God makes us—He puts in the eyes the last thing.'



# TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

## Thursday, Oct. 31, 1861.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, when written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

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### The War.

The case of Gen. John Charles Fremont has exercised the minds of the people for a considerable length of time. Various conflicting rumors have been sent abroad, all upon the very highest authority, relating to this distinguished officer. He is succeeded, court-martialed, sustained, approved, disapproved—he has resigned, has demands, an investigation, has done no such thing—is in Missouri—is on this side of the Ohio—is on the other—is pursuing Price—is besieging him at Carthage—is victorious—is defeated—is not within a hundred miles of Price. Truly the telegraph is an institution to be relied upon. Is the public quite sure that there is, just now, any John Charles Fremont, any Jesse, any anybody? The mystery of the Pathfinder is equal to a prize command. Where is he? What is he? What will be done with him? It is the prevailing supposition that he is trying to catch Price—that Lane with his Jayhawkers, and Sigel with his flying Dutchmen, live for the same purpose. A glance at the facts in the case will show this opinion to be erroneous. Fremont is on a wilder and more perilous chase. He is at his old game of patrolling—the North has been blinded to his destination and plans by the carefully diffused rumors of his dismissal. The South has by this means been deceived. We do not hazard much in conjecturing that Fremont is on his way to the Gulf to co-operate with the naval force directed against New Orleans—that this has been determined upon for some time, and only kept secret by the constant rumors of Fremont's removal. This view is sustained by the fact that Fremont can have no hope of catching Price. The one can retreat as fast as the other can advance. If Fremont had been really in chase, Secretary Cameron would not have detained him an hour, but he did detain him two or three days. No authentic information of Fremont's army, whereabouts or destination is permitted to be published. This would not be the case were Price the game of which he was in quest. There could be no motive for such secrecy.

An overland march to the Gulf would of all things be best suited to Fremont's genius. If this be his destination, the command of the Northwest would devolve upon some other man, either Hunter, or Halleck, or California, or Cassius M. Clay, who has intimated to the President a desire to return that he may participate in the defense of his Government. We venture these speculations as the most probable solution of the Fremont enigma. The next mail we can refer to, but in these times we are apt to be mistaken occasionally.

On the Potomac, the Rebels are still retreating. There is occasionally a sanguinary fight, but the Rebels still retreat. The Richmond papers are beginning to discuss the problem of submission. In a wall of despair from the Richmond Whig, it is asserted that the possibility of success to the cause of secession is no longer within the range of accident, and to prevent extermination or subjugation is all they can hope for—that it is time to arrange terms of submission, and the sooner the better. This is ominous. The prime movers of the rebellion seem to be on the verge of despair. A few more battles will decide the contest. As to the issue of that contest we have never harbored a doubt. On the one side are men, means, and a righteous cause; on the other, discord, weakness, and no cause whatever.

It does not follow that the rebellion which has compelled the North to spend \$500,000,000, and to send into the field 500,000 men, must needs be powerful. It may be dangerous and troublesome, but not powerful in any true sense. A mad-dog at large may strike consternation into the hearts of a whole community, but a single individual may dispatch him. The madness of secession has called the entire North to arms, but notwithstanding all that it may die the death of a dog. It may either be stricken down by some well directed blow, or die of its own madness. Its death is certain.

### The Leesburgh Battle.

The telegraphic dispatches, for the past week, in relation to the battle of Leesburgh, have been shrouded in almost impenetrable mystery. We should judge that two or three skirmishes had taken place on the upper Potomac within the last ten days, but at what particular place, or with what success to the Federal forces, we are unable to determine. At one time comes the news that our troops are in peaceable occupation of Leesburgh, and at another that they are safe on the Maryland side. Up to this writing there is no explanation of the enigmatical dispatches, and nothing by which we can gain a clue to the position of our forces in that quarter. A dispatch says "since the encounter at Ball's Bluff the rebels have become emboldened, and have appeared at Fairfax in full force." Whether this means the encounter near Edward's Ferry, or some other, we cannot state. We hope, however, that the news by the next mail will clear up the mystery.

P. S. By St. Paul papers of Tuesday we have further particulars of the fight at Edward's Ferry, or Ball's Bluff, which is midway between Leesburgh and that place. It appears that the Federal forces were repulsed with considerable loss in that engagement, and do not, as stated, hold the Virginia side of the river, but returned to the Maryland side on the 24th. Col. Baker's California regiment was badly cut up in the attack. He took into the action 680 men and brought back only 184. 30 were killed, himself among the number, 125 wounded, 21 drowned in the retreat across the river, and 300 taken prisoners, making a total of 496. It is alleged that through some blunder of the officers our troops were led into an ambush, where concealed batteries opened upon them from all sides.

### Gen. Edward B. Baker.

The fall of this brave and noble officer, says the St. Paul Press, will shroud with a deep sorrow the loyal land from the rocky coast of New England to the far off Oregon, where was his chosen home. His position as Senator of the United States makes his loss the greater and the more deeply felt. He had with the lamented Broderick—whose funeral oration he so feelingly and eloquently spoke—saved and redeemed California and Oregon. His wonderful eloquence had successfully combated the corrupt and dangerous schemes of the Gwinn and Lanes, and it was largely due to him that those States so remote, and so easily tempted to lose the band of allegiance to the Federal Government, have been held true to their allegiance.

Gen. Baker was a native of England, but from his early youth resided in the United States. He was elected to Congress from the Sangamon District in Illinois in 1844, and left his seat to take command in the Mexican War. He was wounded by a ball in the neck in trying to quell a riot in the South Carolina Palmetto Regiment. Subsequently he distinguished himself at the battle of Cerro Gordo, taking command of General Shields' brigade after the General was wounded.

After the war, he removed to Galena, Ill., and was in 1848 again elected to Congress. Thence he removed to California, where he has been prominent in his profession as a lawyer, and in politics.

About two years ago he removed to Oregon, and after a hot political campaign, vanquished Joe Lane's party, and was rewarded with a seat in the United States Senate. When the first call was made by the President for troops, he volunteered and organized the brigade at the head of which he fell.

His age was about 50 years. He was a man of genius, and one of the most eloquent speakers in the nation. The New York Herald states that the troops engaged at the recent battle at Edward's Ferry and Leesburgh were Col. Baker's brigade; 1st California, Col. Baxter; Philadelphia Irish Regiment, Col. Owen; Gen. Gorman's brigade; 1st Minnesota, Col. Dana; 6th New York State militia, Lieut. Col. Hallock. All under command of General Stone, assisted by Brigadiers Baker and Gorman.

Map of Virginia.—We have received from the publisher, J. T. Lloyd, 164 Broadway, N. Y., a copy of a map of Virginia from actual survey, published by authority of the Legislature of that State, from 1828 to 1859, corrected and revised to 1861. This map is very valuable for reference to all who wish to keep themselves posted with regard to military matters in Virginia.

On account of the great demand for these maps, the publishers have issued the eastern part of the State in advance of the entire map. Price \$4.00, or ten copies for \$35.00. Address J. T. Lloyd, Publisher, New York City.

New Goods.—Messrs. Mosher & Humphrey have received a portion of their new goods, and the remainder will be along in due season. They have a splendid assortment, and are determined to sell them as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the country. Don't take our word for it, however, but give them a call. If you come away empty-handed it will not be because you cannot buy goods cheap.

We are informed by Mr. J. G. Strickney that a convict of the Stillwater Penitentiary was shot dead on Monday last, by one of the guards, for disobeying orders. His name was Batters. We did not learn the particulars.

### Gar War Correspondence.

From our Regular Correspondent, CAPT. STONE, SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY, 1861.

FRIEND PRATT.—You will see by my address that we are still on our old "stamping ground," and are yet in a most glorious state of inactivity. We are picking the same as heretofore described, and also making ready for a break into Virginia. The Grand Army, as you are perhaps aware, is slowly but surely advancing into that State.

We have heard for several days an almost incessant cannonading in the direction of Fairfax Court House, and it is said that it is caused by our troops making an attack on entrenchments that are within long range of Fairfax.

Last week Co. I went down to the river as a reserve picket company, and was detained several days, for while there it was determined to try and take an island that belongs to Maryland, and is situated in the river much nearer to the Virginia shore than to us. There is a large farm (and the best that I have seen in any of the slave States) on this island, and there being a large amount of grain and produce, and good buildings there, it was desired that we should get possession of it. Companies I and G volunteered and accordingly were sent over. They met with no resistance, and it looked as tho' the rebels had decamped on approach of our boys, for they found a warm "Johnny cake" in one of the houses. They also found and brought off a number of old army overcoats and some U. S. muskets. A guard was left on the island, and the remainder of the companies came off. They held the place for several days, but one afternoon they discovered rebels coming down on them from three different points. The guard then in turn decamped, and there being no boats enough for all, and the Capt. being in something of a hurry, took to the water and was obliged to wade and swim across. Fortunately the rebels were a little slow and shy in coming up and did not get close enough to fire into the boats, and they all got away but three who were on a post near the upper end of the island, about one and a half miles from the house where headquarters was established. It was feared that they were captured, but in the evening they came down to the house after something to eat, and finding nobody there they "smelt a mice" and broke for the river, when a boat was sent over and brought them off. They had seen no rebels after the first squad, on the Virginia shore, and being ambushed they were not discovered. The channel between them and the enemy being no more than three or four rods wide, they said that the rebels were so close that they "could see the white of their eyes." The companies were anxious to go back and take the island again, but were not permitted to do so, and I have not heard that they anticipate trying again. It is my private opinion that the whole affair was merely intended as a reconnaissance by Gen. Stone, and was done to see if there were any of the enemy's troops nearer than Leesburgh, for he was on the lookout all the time, and the party that drove our boys were seen to come from Lee, and then afterward return.

We are still making boats and mounting mountain howitzers (a small shell gun usually drawn by hand). I am unable to say whether it is the intention to cross in the boats or make a bridge of some kind. Gen. Gorman says that we may "fix up our guns and get ready for a trip into the Old Dominion." Camp rumor is hardly reliable though.

Gen. Gorman has now assumed command of a brigade, and has established his headquarters near us. He has four regiments assigned him, the 1st and 2nd Minnesota, and the 2d and 3d N. Y.—We are looking for the 2d Minnesota here to-day, and the 3d New York will be here soon. The General has not yet appointed all his staff. I am informed that he was denied an Assistant Adjutant General, but on making a second application he received a favorable but not decisive answer. Capt. J. H. Pell was then appointed, and is now acting in that capacity. I presume his appointment will be confirmed.

Capt. N. J. T. Pann, of St. Paul, has finally accepted the Cuteness of this regiment. He arrived here on Saturday evening and assumed the command last night. He has already commenced to enforce the "regular" system in the regiment.

Major Dike left us yesterday, having resigned his position here. I presume he has a better position offered him in Minnesota, as that seems to be the natural course of things with regard to our officers who resign. There has been so many of our officers promoted that we are "getting short," so it is proposed to disband this regiment and use the men for officers of other regiments. I think the suggestion a good one. There are several holding commissions now who were privates, corporals and sergeants at Fort Snelling, and every week or two we lose an officer of some rank in this same way. But there is "soup," and I must go off and eat my dinner.

There, I have been to dinner and am in a much better humor with the world for not giving me a commission than I was before. I have just finished a dinner of potatoes and salt, and must say I never enjoyed a dinner more than this today. Oh, ye unsophisticated epicures of Minnesota, I fancy I see you expressions of disgust at the bare idea of relishing potatoes and salt. Be that as it may, I had just such "grub"—one boiled potato with salt, and a pint of "hot, wet and dirty," called by some coffee. However, that was not all that was provided by any means, for we draw a beef shank occasionally, and with that the cooks make soups three and four days for the entire companies; besides we generally have rice in our soup, and the cooks by way of giving it an extra flavor, manage to scorch that "just the least mite, not enough to hurt it," and there is no end to the hard bread, or "chips," as they are generally called. By way of getting up an extra dose, we sometimes make "leather-apron pancakes," which is done in the following style. I give the recipe for the benefit of the lady readers of the Reporter:

Take one pint of dirty cold water and pour it into a pan, then stir in flour until it gets too thick to stir longer, when you may add more water, according to taste; then, getting the compound rather thin, add more flour, and keep adding flour and water alternately until you have enough of the mixture to fill a patent-pail, when you will probably begin to think that it will "do," bake in thin, deep sheet iron pans, over a hot, smoky fire, in cards one-eighth and three-quarters of an inch in thickness. They are eaten hot, with or without sugar. I advise you all to try the experiment if you desire to know what the "pursuit of goodies under difficulties" is.

I forgot to state that Dr. Hand, who has been the surgeon here since the battle of Bull Run, has been appointed brigadier General of the brigade, and Lieut. Wood, of Co. E, Brigade Quartermaster. Lieut. M. A. Hoyt is also appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

This, I believe, is all of the promotions that have taken place. In the future I purpose closing each letter with a list of the promotions that take place in the Minnesota list. In conclusion, I believe the general health is good as usual in the regiment.

Yours,  
REGULAR.

### Interesting Interview Between Cameron and Fremont.

We find the following interesting account of the interview of Secretary Cameron with General Fremont, in the Cincinnati Inquirer, under date of Oct. 18: Cameron, Adjutant General Thomas, Senator Chandler, Major Runley, and Assistant Adj. Gen. McKeever, of the Major General's staff, rode down to Syracuse, five miles distant from Tipton, when a grand review of the army there, unencumbered was made. General Fremont and the Secretary of War rode off to a commanding elevation, and in the saddle for several hours, a general reconnaissance, explanation, &c., of all General Fremont's acts were gone over. The General was particularly severe upon the treatment he received, and charged the responsibility upon the Administration for any failure that might occur because of inadequate preparation. He astonished the Secretary by recapitulating the plans he executed upon his own credit for the procurement of arms for his men, after being refused by the Chief of the Ordnance Department. His own personal expenditures, which exceed that of any other citizen in the United States, were a remarkable exhibition of devotion to the cause in which he takes so lively an interest. His personal obligations exceed two millions of dollars, freely donated for the cause of the Union and crushing out the rebellion. The General recapitulated the condition of matters as he found them in Missouri upon arriving at St. Louis; what the necessities demanded, and how he performed his plans for a movement South; the object of his proclamation; the Act of Congress, passed Aug. 6th, and the benefits that have accrued therefrom. The actual condition of affairs in the Western Department in detail, were laid before the Secretary of War with clearness and ability that satisfied Mr. Cameron that Gen. Fremont had been much abused, belied and misrepresented, and that all reports to the contrary, Gen. Fremont was the man for the position.

The Secretary exhibited the profound attention and interest in all that passed, and after Gen. Fremont had concluded, remarked emphatically, that he was clearly of the opinion that all had been done that could be done, under the circumstances which the General labored, and that any change in the command of the Department would result disastrously to the Western Army. He regretted the difficulties between Colonel Blair and the General, and while he could not endorse the conduct of Col. Blair as being soldierly or proper, he felt it the duty of the Administration to take cognizance of the papers filed and let the facts go to the public, the result of which he had not the least doubt, General Fremont was contemplated and ought to take place, which removal he would earnestly oppose, and hoped that on his return to Washington, a proper understanding would continue the General in his command. Other matters explained were talked over, but the above will suffice in giving the substance of that interview.

An interview then took place between Adjutant General Thomas and Gen. Fremont, in the course of which the Major General denounced the Adjutant General in terms that were terribly scathing. Gen. Thomas undertook to take exception to Gen. Fremont's proceedings by alleging extravagance, useless expenditures, incompetency as a military commander, &c., which was answered by Gen. Fremont with a rebuke and denunciation that made General Thomas wince and cover in the Commander's presence. Those who heard the reply of the Major General represent it to have been most bitter and sarcastic, from the effects of which General Thomas will not soon recover. After the party separated from General Fremont, a few personal words took place between Gen. Thomas and one of Gen. Fremont's staff, in which the gallant subordinate denounced the Adjutant as a man who would not fight justly. The Adjutant inquired if the insinuation was intended to reflect upon his honor and integrity, to which he received the reply: "It is to be unjust is a reflection upon your honor and integrity. I have no retraction to make, or any apology to offer."

The Adjutant declined any reply, except to say that the brevity of Gen. Fremont's authority would not specially return his opponent to civil life. There is no doubt that Adjutant General Thomas returns to Washington to "move heaven and earth" in causing Fremont's removal, with every probability of success. I doubt if any proper or sufficient showing can avert that end, unless President Lincoln declares emphatically that no removal shall take place. Then a split in the Cabinet on that issue is inevitable.

### LATEST NEWS.

#### By Telegraph to St. Paul.

WASHINGTON Oct. 22.

[Herald's Special.]—It is reported that about 200 Maryland rebels seized a schooner in the Patuxent river and forced the owner to take them to St. Mary's, whence they expected to make their way across to Virginia.

The fleet of transports that was detained below by the blockade has gone to Annapolis to unload.

Hon D. Davis, of Illinois, and Hon. Jos. Holt, formerly appointed on the commission to examine and audit claims against the Government, created in Gen. Fremont's Department.

[Times's dispatch.]—An evidence that the falling back of the confederates at Fairfax was sudden and unexpected is furnished in the fact that they set up telegraph poles and stretched the wire upon them, from Fairfax to Falls Church, and then completed the work on Thursday previous to the Sunday when our troops advanced. They removed the wire but had not time to remove the poles.

COMMUNICATION WITH TRAITORS.  
It is alleged that even now letters and papers are regularly received in Alexandria from Richmond and other points South. Doubtless the arrest of spies recently, will make these mails less regular.

THE ELECTION IN ALEXANDRIA.  
For member of Congress to represent the 7th District took place on the theory that there was no election on the 23d of May. Nearly all the votes were given for S. A. Beach, who will be declared elected. Congress will of course decide upon the validity of the election.

[World's dispatch.]—The appearance of the rebel steamer Page in the Potomac has given origin to reports that the rebels had crossed into Maryland, but I learn from a point directly opposite the rebel batteries that all is quiet so far as respects an attempt to cross. Fremont's successor. Now that it seems to be a settled ques-

tion that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded, speculation is naturally rife as to his successor. Gen. Hunter and Gen. Wool have been named, but it is more possible that Major General Halleck, who is now on his way here from San Francisco, will be ordered to that department.

### DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

The Tribune's correspondent says an impression is being created that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions, and did not retreat, as ordered when he found an enemy in overwhelming strength. Capt. Young of his regiment says there was no possible retreat save by swimming the Potomac, the only flat boat by which they got over had been sunk; the disaster is attributed to want of transportation. The order given by Gen. Stone, to Col. Baker was picked up with his hat on, of which it had fallen covered with blood and brains. It is in this city.

### SECURITY OF FREIGHT RAILROADS.

The horses and mules of the army around Washington are on short allowance. It is not possible for the Railroad to keep the forage department supplied. The construction of a railroad from here to Nottingham in the Potomac is proposed. Twenty miles of rails and fifty horse-power from some unutilized road would lay the track specially. Col. Craig has been detailed as president of the army retiring board instead of Col. Cook who can be more useful in the field.

### DESTRUCTION OF LOSS AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

Private dispatches from the Upper Potomac this morning represent that our soldiers reported missing are coming in, from time to time, while others who were carried down by the current of the river are known to be under shelter in tents on its banks.

### PRIZE SHIP SALVAGE.

Capt. Cannon of the Steamer Delaware, which arrived this morning from Philadelphia, reports that on the 24th inst., at 6:30 p. m., he passed in the Delaware Bay the United States gun boat Key Stone, having in tow a propeller, doubtless the rebel propeller salvaged from Key West.

### LOSSES AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

A letter from Edward's Ferry, from a gentleman of the sanitary commission, says that there were 175 wounded in our hands; 47 dead were buried yesterday by permission of the rebels; probably 50 were drowned in attempting to cross the river; probably 400 or 500 are prisoners.

### PREPARATION FOR BOMBARDING PENSACOLA.

New York, Oct. 25.

Mr. Packard, a native of Maine and a fugitive from Florida, who arrived by the McClellan yesterday, communicates the fact that Col. Brown had made all his arrangements to open his batteries upon Pensacola on the 15th, and that he was prevented by the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, which made it necessary for two of the ships which were to have taken part in the action to go to the aid of our blockading fleet.

### REBEL PRIVATEERS CONVICTED OF PIRACY.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.

The trial of W. D. Smith for piracy was concluded to day. The case was given to the jury this morning under charges of Chief and Callender. The jury after an absence of half an hour, rendered a verdict of guilty.

### ACCOUNT OF LOSS AT BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

New York, Oct. 25.

[Special to Post.]—The War Department is preparing an official list of our loss at the Leesburgh battle. It will be published as soon as possible; but a great deal of difficulty is experienced in obtaining complete records of the killed and wounded and missing. The latest reports received from Edward's Ferry state that all our forces which were engaged at Leesburgh are now on the Md. side of the Potomac and in excellent condition. The check encountered at Leesburgh has not disheartened the Government in the least, but it is believed that some blunders were committed.

### WASHINGTON Oct. 25.

The Herald says Rev. T. W. Conway, Chaplain of the ninth regiment of New York Volunteers now at Hatteras Inlet, has been sent by Gen. Wool with information to the Government in reference to the loyal people of Hyde County, North Carolina.

He brings with him a declaration of independence adopted by the loyal citizens of that county at Hatteras church at which they declared themselves free and independent of the Southern Confederacy.

It is part of Mr. Conway's mission to solicit arms for these Union men who only wait for means and opportunity to strike a death blow to the despotism by which they have been oppressed.

The President has promised to use his best efforts to protect them, and provide them with weapons. Mr. Conway brings the information that these people are actually starving for want of food, and suffering greatly for want of clothing.

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ATTACK OF HOLLYS ON THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Washington, Oct. 25.

Commodore McKean's dispatches are received at the Navy Department. Captain Pope of the Richmond reports the hole made in her by the Ram and five inches in circumference.

At the first alarm the crew coolly repaired to quarters, and as the Ram passed abreast the Richmond, the entire port battery was discharged at her, with what effect it was impossible to discover in the darkness.

A red light was shown as a signal of danger and the squadron was under way in a very few minutes, the Richmond covering the retreat. The Rebel over the bar while the Vincennes and Richmond grounded.

The enemy now coming down the river with five steamers. They commenced

el firing at us while we returned the fire from our port battery, and rilled gun on the poop. Our shot however fell short while their shell burst on all sides of us, and several passed directly over the ship.

At 9:30 Commodore Hardy of the Vincennes mistaking my signal to the ships outside the bar to get under weigh for a signal for him to abandon his ship came on board the Richmond with all his officers and a large number of his crew, the remainder having gone on board the Water Witch.

Captain Hardy before leaving his ship had placed a lighted slow match at the magazine. Having waited a reasonable time for an explosion, I directed Commander Hardy to return to his ship with his crew to start his water, and if necessary at his own request to throw over board the small guns for the purpose of lighting his ship and to carry out his keel with a cable to leave off.

### At 10 A. M. the enemy ceased firing and withdrew up the river.

Capt. Pope reports the Richmond and Vincennes both aloft, at the back of the former so reduced that the small engine kept her free. This is only temporary, and the ship will have to go to some place and have three planks put in. The Tribune learns from an unquestionable commercial source in Washington that two English sailing vessels entered the port of Charleston, South Carolina, a few weeks ago, there being at that time no blockading ships before the port.

Lord Lyons now demands of the Secretary of State that these vessels be allowed to leave Charleston unmolested, on the ground that at the time of their going in there the blockade was not effective.

### Washington Oct. 26.

The Reliance came up from the Potomac flotilla last night, bringing up Capt. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and at one o'clock she left the Navy Yard to rejoin the flotilla again.

It is reported the Ice boat which has a fine battery of four guns, and another steamer, run up past Mathias Point battery.

### Edward's Ferry, Oct. 25.

Privates Tuttle, Clements, Mather and Reynolds of 31 Wisconsin regiment were killed, a Private Ross and the Colonel of the 31 Wisconsin regiment were taken prisoners by the rebels.

Gen. Hancock remained nearly the whole day at Vienna with a large force, and recommissioned the country for miles without seeing the enemy.

### Washington Oct. 26.

Since the encounter at Ball's Bluff the rebels have been emboldened, and are again reported to be at Fairfax Court House in full force. The object of the Government is, of course, to be in a position to protect their army towards Leesburgh.

No little difficulty is experienced in consequence of the closing up at the Potomac in getting freight from Baltimore. A wagon express has consequently been organized and even lay is now brought forward on the river. A large number of transports heavily laden have arrived at Baltimore, and their cargoes are being transferred to the railroad as rapidly as possible.

Several prominent Congressmen are here consulting with the Cabinet as to the conduct of the war. Among the rest is Senator Harris. They urge the most energetic action and vigorous prosecution of the war.

The rebel steamer Page was in rather a critical situation. She was lying near the captured schooner Fairfax yesterday evening, and was supposed to be aground.

On board the flotilla at Indian Head, heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon, in a southeast direction.

Two schooners bound up with stores ran the blockade night before last without receiving a shot.

Two companies of the 2d Vermont regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Stannard have just made a reconnaissance in the enemy's country. They left the camp of their regiment in Virginia and marched twelve miles and back in one day, taking one prisoner and obtaining valuable information.

It is reported that two of our war vessels have been by the Atlantic coast, Mathias Point. All is quiet along our lines to day.

### San Francisco, Oct. 25.

The announcement is just made of the completion of the last link in the overland telegraph. The Pacific to the Atlantic sends, greeting, and may both oceans be dry before a foot of the land that lies between them shall belong to any other than our one united country.

### From Missouri.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.

A gentleman from Gen. Sigel's advance post reports Price had left Cedar county and was retreating towards Greenfield, Dale county.

Sigel's advance guard was near Bolivar on Tuesday evening, and his main body at Quincy. Lane's force at Osceola, and Sturgis' command was one day's march behind.

Price was about as far south as Price, but some twenty five miles east, evidently aiming for Springfield, to cut off his retreat south while Lane was only two days' march north of him. Fremont and staff were at Poudre de Terre river, en route for Quincy.

Generals Hunter and McKinstry's divisions were moving towards Warsaw. Gen. Pope was marching on Leesville, and Ashtab was marching on Accomac. The bridge at Warsaw was complete, and troops were to cross Wednesday last. It is a terrible work, not pontoon.

The general belief among the officers at Warsaw was that Price could not get away, but would be compelled to fight or surrender.

A detachment of U. S. cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, ten miles from Cole Camp Creek, Tuesday







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JOHNS & CROSLY, AGENTS WANTED!—TERMS CASH!

DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Gontor, DEALER IN

STOVES, TINWARE, &c., &c., &c.

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

HAVING lately received a supply of improved Cook Stoves, I am now offering them at remarkably low prices for cash. All who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine my stoves before going elsewhere, as I am confident I can sell them as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the country.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and gutters.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents for old copper.

Taylor Falls, May 20, 1861.

SAWYER HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR.

FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest of the market affords, and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Immense lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the western steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at the House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel. June 13, 1861.

Regular Tri-Weekly

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,

ENTERPRISE,

GEORGE POOK, MASTER.

R. C. EDEN, Clerk.

WILL LEAVE Taylor Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott, returning on alternate days, and forming a direct connection with the Railroad and St. Louis packets. For freight or passage apply at the clerk's office.

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order upon the shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Cribbs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

Direct and Expeditious Route TO ALL POINTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS ON THE RIVER, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien with Chicago and Northern Railway, to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and Passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction, as this route can be had of all Rail Road and Boat Agents on the river.

Geo. S. DENNIS, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

MARK HENDRICKS, North Western Agent.

MRS. IDA WICHMANN,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, FLOWERS,

Rugbes, Ribbons, Etc.,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a fashionable stock of the above described goods, which she offers to the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity at remarkably cheap rates for cash.

Boats trimmed and dresses made in the neatest manner.

39-ly.

FOR THE EAST.

1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R. Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

Passengers by this route avoid changing from boat to cars between twelve and five o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus ride at Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to La Crosse, will have no detention at this point, and the public may depend on sure connections at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No omnibus changes in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick, and the fare will be always as low as by any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du Chien.

For through tickets apply to C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St. Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicollet House, Minneapolis.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Stillwater; George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls; Brown & Champlin, Prescott Agents.

Win. Jarvis, Superintendent. E. B. Bason, General Ticket Agent.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent, Corner Jackson Street and Levee.

And of all the Agents between St. Paul and Prairie du Chien.

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE, Prescott, - - - - - Vis. n1-ly

Dill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROAD STREET, - - - - - Prescott, Wis. n1-ly

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,

PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-ly

Bateaux and Skiffs

A LAUNCH on hand and for sale cheap, a my shop near AUGUSTUS MILL, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABEAR, n1-ly

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in stock, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash.

24-ly

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS, ALL sizes on hand and for sale by AUGUSTUS GILFORD, 42 3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE subscriber will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a simple recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease, Consumption.

Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any lung affection, who sincerely hope they will try this Recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the recipe with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM. S. ALLEN, No. 66, John Street, New York.

Millinery Trimmings

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

MISS SUSAN WILSON,

No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the above, embracing the latest, most fashionable and best quality, all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Dealers from the country supplied with Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices to close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 20, 1861. 4-ly

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having this day entered into a partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take BUILDING CONTRACTS, and furnish PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

with estimates of cost, and LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Each door and blind furnished on the most REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to make all kinds of Cabinet Work

COFFINS FURNISHED On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop on

GOVERNMENT STREET,

Guard & Whitney.

Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1861. n1-ly

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am bound to keep my seat, and stick like wax to the last; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, n1-ly

Dr. De Montreville,

DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his farm near Stillwater, will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession, in all of his branches, at his office over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut Street, Stillwater, Minnesota. 20-ly

J. C. Button,

Attorney at Law,

General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all sections promptly attended to. Office at Prescott, Wis. n2-ly

S. C. WHITCHER,

LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE.

CORNER OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Horses, on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week. 28-ly

STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery,

And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, Book binders, and dealers in Wall Paper, American Sabbath School Union Publications.

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.

White & Jay,

Attorneys at Law,

Prescott, Wisconsin.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in "Swens Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1-ly

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET,

H. S. ALLEN,

SAAC GRAY, MASTER.

WILL leave Prescott Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, forming a direct connection with the Railroad and St. Louis Packets.

Merchants' Hotel.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR.

ONE SQUARE FROM THE

STEAMBOAT - - - - - LANDING.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.

Stages leave this House daily for all parts of the State.

Lands and Town Lots

FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of

N. C. D. TAYLOR, No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Minn. n1-ly

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vegetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merits, its great power in curing disease, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States.

New York, Aug. 22, 1855.

I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam, and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution.

LAWRENCE REID, Prof. of Chemistry.

HASTINGS FOUNDRY

—AND—

MACHINE SHOP,

THE proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair

ALL KIND OF MACHINERY

THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plans and match boards, furnish moldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.

Iron and Brass Castings, Of every description, and Rabbit Metal

IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the proprietor in this business in New England, and the experienced hands in his employ, warrant him in assuring the public that he will give his patrons as good work as can be procured anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that he has

The Best Establishment of the Kind in THE NORTH-WEST.